The Catholic Church in the United States of America

Undertaken to Celebrate the Golden Jubilee of His Holiness, Pope Pius X

Volume III

The Province of Baltimore

and

The Province of New York, Section I

Comprising the Archdiocese of New York and the Dioceses of Brooklyn, Buffalo and Ogdensburg
Together with some Supplementary Articles on Religious Communities of Women

New York
The Catholic Editing Company

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THE DIOCESE OF BUFFALO

ERECTED APRIL 23, 1847

THE history of Catholicity in the Diocese of Buffalo would not be complete without some account of the Indian missions which antedate even the earliest settlements and belong rather to the period of exploration. In 1627 Cardinal Richelieu organized the Company of New France, or, as it was sometimes called, the Company of the Hundred Partners, for the threefold purpose of extending the fur trade, converting the aborigines to Christianity, and opening a new route to China by way of the Great Lakes. By the terms of its charter this company was to transport 6000 emigrants to Canada and furnish them with an ample supply of both priests and artizans. They did succeed in extending the fur trade, and this enterprise, as well as the zeal of the Franciscans and the Jesuits, made the black robe increasingly familiar to the tribes of Western New York during the seventeenth century.

In 1626 Father De la Roche Daillon, a Recollect, is recorded as having passed the winter "at the foot of the lake of the Erigh, or Cat, Nation," also known as the Neuter Nation, because their country lay between the territory of the Hurons and the Iroquois. In a report made to Lallemant in 1640 it is stated that Father Jean Brébeuf and Father Joseph Marie Chaumonot started from Ste-Marie on November 2, 1640, to visit this people. They visited eighteen villages on both sides of the river, but not upon the immediate shore of either lake or river, and computed about 12,000 Indians in all. The final overthrow of the Cat Nation is fixed by Indian tradition at about 1655. Father Le Moyne describes a great council held at Onondaga in 1654, at which the Five Nations of the Iroquois, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas were fully represented. The last two lived mainly in what is now the Diocese of Buffalo. At this council Father Le Moyne gave "a present to wipe away the tears of all the young warriors for the death of their great chief, Annencraos, a short-time prisoner of the Cat Nation." This indicates a state of war between the Eries and the Iroquois. The last great battle, said to have been near Buffalo, is described by a French priest who quotes II Kings, ii, 14–17, as an accurate account of the conflict. Thereafter the Senecas seem to have been in undisputed possession of the country.

The Iroquois Mission was known among the Religious at this time as the Mission of the Martyrs. Not only did the Fathers live almost entirely upon Indian corn, ground between stones and boiled with wild onion and herbs, with maple sap or water for drink; not only was meat so scarce as to be tasted only on feast days, and wine for the Mass made from the juice of wild grapes; but there was the ever-present possibility of seeing some convert suffer death by torture, and this fate was not unlikely to be their own. Yet every exploring party was accompanied by intrepid priests, sharing the labors and hardships of the wilderness, and now and then, in some remote Indian village, they came upon a solitary Father who had gathered about him a little group of "praying Indians."

In the summer of 1669 La Salle, with a party of 25 civilians and two Sulpitians, Fathers François Dollier de Casson and René de Brehart de Gallinée, reached the Niagara River, and visited the Seneca village of Tagarondies, afterwards Boughton Hill. The priests went on to the shore of Lake Erie, where they spent the winter — the exact location is uncertain, though it is believed that their chapel was near Dover. In March of the next year one of their canoes was lost in a storm, with their ammunition and the chalice, without which Mass could not be celebrated, and the party reluctantly returned to Canada. It is said that in their travels the Fathers said Mass at 200 places where it had never been celebrated before.

In 1678 La Salle sent to Niagara, a party of carpenters and artizans in charge of La Motte de Lussière and Henri de Tonti, accompanied by Father Hennepin, a Flemish Recollect, with the object of building a fort and constructing a vessel above the Falls for the exploration of the upper lakes. They entered the Niagara River on December 6, and sang there a Te Deum. Their vessel was a brigantine of ten tons, the largest that had ever been seen in those waters. They lay that night near the Chippewa River within a league of Niagara Falls. The Indians presented them with "above 300 whitefish captured in one net," seeming to ascribe this good fortune to the arrival of the strangers. In building their cabins they were obliged to pour boiling water upon the frozen ground in order to drive the stakes. Under the direction of Father Hennepin a warrior of the Wolf Nation built a bark cabin for a chapel.

La Salle had not yet arrived, and on Christmas Day Father Hennepin set out with La Motte de Lussière to the council of the Senecas at Tagarondies in order to gain their consent to the building of the fort and the proposed expedition. The journey took five days. On January 1, 1679, Father Hennepin celebrated Mass in the village, where were found residing two Jesuit missionaries, Father Julien Garnier and Father Peter Raffeix. The former was the first Jesuit ordained in Canada, and the last missionary of that Order among the Senecas. He began his labors among the Oneidas in 1668, at the age of 25, and in the same year visited the Onondagas and Cayugas. In 1669 he had charge of the Seneca Mission of St. Michael, and in 1670 that of St. James. He died at Quebec

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in February, 1730. Father Raffeix joined him in the Seneca country in 1672, and labored until 1680 among the Senecas and the Cayugas. He says of the country of the Cayugas, which lay between Lakes Cayuga and Owasco: "It is the most beautiful I have seen in America."

The Senecas, while courteous to La Motte de Lussière and Father Hennepin, did not give their definite permission either for the building of the proposed fort or for further exploration, but the fort was finally built under the pretense that it was to be a blacksmith shop which La Salle had promised the Indians. At the council 42 leaders were present in robes of black fox and black squirrel, and at the close two prisoners were brought out to be tortured in honor of the guests. The French found their horrified protests unavailing, and took their departure, reaching Niagara on January 14, 1679.

All the material for the vessel had to be transported around the Falls and up the mountain on the backs of men, four of whom were needed to carry a single anchor. It was eventually completed, and blessed by Father Hennepin. It was called "Le Griffon" in honor of Frontenac, who bore this device on his escutcheon. Mass was daily said on board by Father Hennepin, who also preached on Sundays to the men ranged along the shore. These are the first religious services known to have been held on the site of Buffalo.

La Salle, having made several journeys back to Fort Frontenac for supplies, finally started on his expedition, August 7, 1679, accompanied by Fathers Hennepin, Gabriel de la Rebouade and Zenobe Membre, while Father Melithon remained as chaplain to the party left at Niagara. The Senecas burned the storehouse at Lewiston, and the little band of French returned to Frontenac, so that nothing is now left of this first settlement but the rock still called by the name of Hennepin.

Other missions were carried on meanwhile in Western New York. A band of Jesuit missionaries left Montreal in 1668, under the direction of Father Fremin, and Father Carheil took up the work among the Cayugas on the Feast of St. Catherine, November 25. Three chapels were established: at Cayuga, three and a half miles south of Union Springs, near Great Cully Brook; at Tichero, ten miles away, at the northern extremity of Seneca Lake, and at Onontaro (St. René), at Fort Hill in the town of Savannah. The Seneca missions were Gandagaro, or St. James, at Boughton Hill, near Victor; Gandachiorago, or Immaculate Conception, ten miles west, near West Mendon; Gandougara, or St. Michael's, at East Bloomfield, in the Diocese of Rochester, and Gannounata, or St. John's, a few miles south of Gandagaro.

In 1687–88 Denonville established a fort at the mouth of the Niagara, with a chapel, Father Jean de Lamberville being chaplain. An epidemic of the nature of scurvy broke out among the garrison, and in the spring there were but twelve persons left alive, of whom the priest was one. Early in March Lieutenant de Traguai, the officer in charge, was roused from unconsciousness by a strong hand grasping his own, and in his delirium fancied that the Iroquois had come to complete their destruction. But, instead of the tomahawk, the dark-faced visitor brought food, and proved to be a Miami chief, who rescued the sufferers from starvation. A relief expedition, arriving from Montreal, brought Father Milet, who said Mass next morning in the little chapel, and later erected and blessed a large wooden cross, made by the soldiers, in the burial-ground near the fort. He was afterwards for some years connected with the Oneida Mission. On September 15, 1688, the fort was abandoned, and no Mass was said there until 1726, when it was again occupied by a garrison, and from that time until its destruction by the English in 1759 Catholic services were held in the chapel. No record was preserved of the names of the chaplains, but it is known that Father Crespel was stationed there in 1729, and that Father Bonnecamps, S.J., made a visit to the fort in 1749. All the priests stationed there during French possession were Franciscans. During the period of English occupation Jesuit Fathers occasionally came to hear the confessions of Catholic soldiers and to say Mass in the chapel. After the Revolution the State began to build roads along the old Indian trails, and settlers found their way westward in increasing numbers. From 1820 to 1834 the construction of the Erie Canal brought into this region a great influx of mechanics and laborers, many of whom later became permanent settlers.

In the formation of a Catholic congregation Rochester antedates Buffalo. In 1818 Rev. Patrick McCormick visited Rochester and began to organize the Catholics there into a church. Land was given for a building site, at the corner of Platt and Frank Streets, and here, in 1821, a small frame church was built by Rev. Patrick Kelly. The first Catholic family to locate in Buffalo was probably that of Louis LeCouteulx. He dwelt at the corner of Main and Exchange Streets, where he kept a drug store. A man of education and refinement, he was prominent in the early history of Buffalo. There was a ferryman at Black Rock, named O'Neill, in the year 1800, and his name would seem to indicate that he was an Irish Catholic. The O'Rourke family came in 1815, and Bishop Conwell of Philadelphia, stopping in Buffalo on his way to Quebec, baptized a child of that family.

Ordained in 1821, Father Kelly was immediately sent to the western part of the State, and organized congregations at Auburn and Rochester. He then came to Buffalo, where he remained a few days as the guest of Mr. LeCouteulx, and said Mass in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which was then a little frame structure, but partly completed, on the site of the present St. Paul's Cathedral. There were at that time only five Catholic families in Buffalo.

Father Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, was located in Kentucky, where

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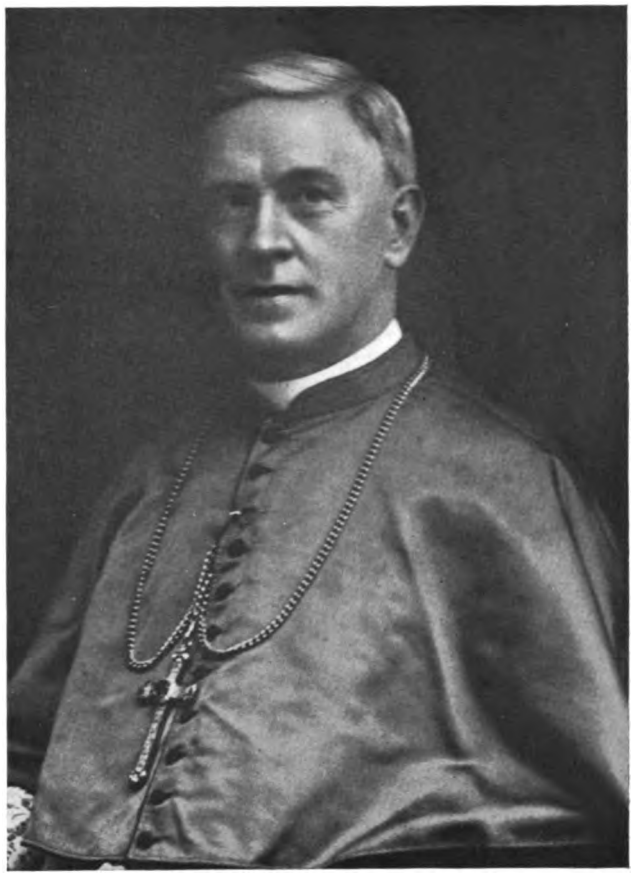
there was a large Catholic settlement. He was in poor health, and went to Europe, where he remained some years. On his return to his mission, he passed through Buffalo where he tarried some weeks as the guest of Mr. LeCouteulx, and urged the Catholics to unite and form a congregation. Mr. LeCouteulx owned considerable land in the vicinity of Main and Edward Streets. Father Badin induced him to donate a plot for church purposes. He sent the deed to Bishop DuBois, of New York, as a New Year's gift in January, 1829. Bishop DuBois, whose diocese then included Buffalo within its territory, came to the latter city in July, 1829, held services in the courthouse, and through interpreters heard the confessions of some two hundred Germans and Swiss. A procession was formed and the whole Catholic population marched from the courthouse to the property at the corner of Main and Edward Streets, which was blessed and set apart by the bishop for the purposes of a church, parochial residence and cemetery for the Catholics of Buffalo. The large number of Catholics impressed the Bishop with the necessity of sending a priest to attend to the spiritual wants of this growing congregation. Rev. Nicholas Mertz, a saintly old man, came in the fall of 1829. He rented a house in the rear of the old Eagle Tavern in Pearl Street, and also rented a little frame building in which he said Mass until the Lamb of God Church was built on the site donated by Louis LeCouteulx, at the corner of Main and Edward Streets. Father Mertz had collected money to build a church in another locality, and he also had a little tabernacle with the figure of the Lamb of God, which gave the name to the new church. This church in Buffalo was first built of logs brought from the eastern part of the city, the spaces between the logs being filled with a composition of straw and mud. The building was 30 feet by 50 feet, but it was sufficiently large for the congregation of that day. Father Mertz visited Lancaster, Sheldon, Java, Williamsville, Eden and North Bush, and urged the people in these little settlements to organize congregations.



RT. REV. CHARLES HENRY COLTON, D.D.
FOURTH BISHOP OF BUFFALO

There were a large number of men engaged in building the locks in the Erie Canal at Lockport; and Rev. B. O'Reilly came from Rochester in 1834, organized a congregation and built a little frame church. He remained here nearly a year, occasionally visiting Medina, where there were also a few Catholic families. There were a number of German families at Tonawanda, North Bush and Black Rock, and these formed a little congregation and built a little frame church at North Bush in 1835. A church was also started that year at Williamsville. Rev. J. Neumann (Venerable John Nepomucene Neumann, then a young priest, and not yet a Redemptorist) came to Buffalo in July, 1836, and took charge of Williamsville, North Bush and Lancaster. In visiting these villages he was obliged to carry his chalice and vestments with him. He walked to these different places on Saturdays or Sundays, and he was often wearied and footsore. Once he was overcome by fatigue and sickness on his way from Lancaster, when an Indian found him in a fainting condition, and carried him on his back to Williamsville.

The congregation of St. Louis' Church grew rapidly. The English-speaking portion withdrew in 1837, and rented rooms in a building at the corner of Terrace and Main Streets. Rev. Charles Smith took charge of this new congregation in May, 1837. He came from Java once a month and said Mass for them. Mr. LeCouteulx donated property in Edward Street for the English-speaking Catholics of the city, but they considered this site too far out of town for a church.

Bishop DuBois visited Buffalo again in 1837, and confirmed 150 in St. Louis' Church, 25 at Eden, 20 at Williamsville and 15 at North Bush. Father Neumann also visited Sheldon and Batavia. He was the first priest to visit Batavia, where he baptized a number of children, some fourteen years of age. He also visited Transit. Father Mertz re-

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tired to Eden in 1838, and left St. Louis' congregation in charge of Rev. Alexander Pax.

When Very Rev. John Hughes was consecrated coadjutor of New York, in 1838, there were only seven churches in New York City, and about eleven in other parts of the State. There were but five priests outside of New York City, to look after the spiritual welfare of about 60,000 Catholics scattered throughout the State. The churches were rude structures, constructed of rough material, without any thought of architectural beauty or design. Church-building at that time was not done by the expenditure of large sums of money. Laborers received only about 62½ cents per day, and not much money could be raised for building churches; they were erected by the donation of labor and material, and men gave their time and material, instead of sums of money. Bishop Hughes came to Buffalo in August, 1839, and confirmed 190 in St. Louis' Church. He urged the English-speaking Catholics to purchase the site at the corner of Ellicott Street and Broadway for a church, which was to be called St. Patrick's. Rev. Theodore Noethen settled at Lancaster in 1841. Rev. C. McMullen was located at Lockport in 1842, and attended Lewiston, Medina, Albion and Niagara Falls.

Right Rev. John Timon, First Bishop, 1847-67. — In 1840 Buffalo had a population of upwards of forty thousand, and it was growing so rapidly, and was so distant from the seat of the Bishop, that Rome decided to establish a new diocese in the western part of the State. The Diocese of Buffalo was erected on April 23, 1847, and on October 17, 1847, Very Rev. John Timon, visitor-general of the Lazarists, was consecrated its first bishop in the Cathedral at New York by Bishop Hughes.

Bishop Timon immediately set out for his diocese. He stopped at Rochester and appointed Rev. Bernard O'Reilly vicar-general. The party arrived in Buffalo in the evening, and were greeted by a great throng of people anxious to honor the new bishop. The next day Bishop Timon appointed Rev. Francis Guth vicar-general for the Germans of the diocese.

At the advent of the first bishop there were only sixteen church edifices in the diocese, and many of these were plain frame structures without any pretension to architectural ornament or elaborate furnishings. Many of them had no permanent altars, a table or a few boards being made to serve the purpose of an altar on which Mass could be celebrated. Outside of these churches Mass was often said in rented buildings, in dwellings, or in workmen's shanties along the line of public works.

The growth of the Church during this period was entirely from immigration. Priests were few in number, and many people rarely saw a priest, or had an opportunity of receiving the sacraments or of hearing Mass and the word of God. In the early days people journeyed to Albany, or to Monroe, Mich., to have children baptized. When young people wished to marry, some of the prominent Catholics of the community were called to witness the plighting of troth, with the understanding that the vows would be religiously ratified when a priest could be found. It was not surprising, therefore, that under these conditions so many had fallen away from the Church. Bishop Timon's first work was to meet his priests, and give them a short retreat in St. Patrick's Church. Then he set out to visit the different parts of his diocese and become acquainted with his people, their condition and their needs. Where there was no church he rented a hall or secured a meeting-house, and notified the people by means of circulars or cards that he would lecture at a certain hour. In some places he taught catechism and prepared children for First Communion. He accomplished much good in this way, and from three to five hundred people were brought back to the church every year.

The first necessity was for priests. Some of the few priests in the diocese at that time were not permanently attached to it, and the Bishop had no seminary, no college, no students. Bishop Timon invited religious bodies of the teaching orders to come to his diocese, and establish colleges and seminaries. The Bishop, himself, opened the first seminary in his own house in Ellicott Street, and, with the assistance of some of the priests, taught the most necessary parts of literature and theology to the few students who dwelt in his house. The Oblates, Jesuits and Franciscans came a few years later, and established colleges and seminaries in different parts of the diocese. On his visitation of the diocese he established in every parish a St. Vincent de Paul Society and a Rosary Society — the St. Vincent de Paul Society to provide for the poor, and the Rosary Society to foster piety and devotion.

There was only one benevolent institution in the diocese when Bishop Timon came: the Orphan Asylum at Rochester. The Bishop visited Baltimore at the earliest opportunity to secure Sisters of Charity for an orphan asylum to be established in Buffalo. The Sisters came in 1848, and founded an asylum, in a rented building, for the orphan girls. The following year the Bishop secured some land at Lancaster and established St. John's Protectory for orphan and wayward boys. A few years later this institution was transferred to West Seneca, and it has since grown to large dimensions under the wise and fostering care of Father Baker. The Bishop secured Sisters for a hospital in 1848, obtaining for their use a large building near Main and Virginia Streets, which was formerly used as a military school. In the establishment of these institutions Bishop Timon seemed to be especially guided by Divine Providence. There did not seem to be much need of an orphan asylum or hospital when he first secured the Sisters, but shortly afterward cholera broke out, and many children were left orphans; the hospitals of the city were unable to provide accommodations for the hundreds who fell victims to this disease.

Bishop Timon spent nearly two years in visiting and becoming thoroughly acquainted with his diocese, his people and their needs. In November, 1849, he sailed for Europe to obtain priests, students and Sisters, and also applied to the Society for the Propa-

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gation of the Faith for funds to enable him to better provide for the wants of the diocese. Whilst in France he visited the many different institutions; he studied their nature and methods of operation; he visited all the important religious seminaries and invited students to come and labor in this vast growing diocese in America, and obtained an idea of all the institutions that would be necessary or helpful in the diocese. In 1855 he secured the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who opened, in a rented building in Washington Street, an institution for homeless and wayward girls. The following year the Sisters of Charity established a foundling asylum and a maternity hospital in three little cottages in Edward Street. A deaf-mute institute was also established this year with two or three pupils. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart came in 1849 and established an academy for young girls on Delaware Avenue.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL AND PARISH RESIDENCE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Bishop was also anxious to offer the advantages of higher education to young men, and he started a high school, or college, in Niagara Street near Main Street, in the year 1850. This was incorporated under the title of St. Joseph's College in 1851. The Bishop then appealed to that great teaching body in the Church, the Jesuits, to come to Buffalo and establish a college and also a parish. He had secured property in Washington Street where he proposed to establish his cathedral, but he transferred this to the Jesuits for the proposed college and parish church. The cornerstone of the institution was laid August 20, 1851. He also appealed to his own congregation, the Lazarists, to establish an institution of learning in his diocese. In 1855, Rev. J. V. Lynch, of that congregation, bought a large tract of land on the banks of the Niagara River; here, in an old inn, he laid the foundation of the Seminary of our Lady of the Angels, which later became Niagara University.

Bishop Timon also invited the Oblates to establish a house in the Diocese of Buffalo; he secured

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the poorhouse property in Porter Avenue in 1851, and this property he turned over to the Oblates for a seminary and college. About this time, too, he offered inducements to the Franciscans to establish a house of their order in the diocese. J. C. Devereaux owned a vast tract of land in Chatauqua and Allegany Counties, on which he hoped to establish a Catholic community. There were some Catholics already established there, and Mr. Devereaux hoped to induce the Irish Franciscans to establish a church in this locality. He offered them a large sum of money and a tract of land to establish a house and a church for the people in the district near Ellicottville. When the Bishop was in Rome, in 1855, he placed the proposition made by Mr. Devereaux before the head of the Friars Minor. The proposal was favorably received, and a colony of the order came that year and established their dwelling in a house at Ellicottville, where they started a college.

The Christian Brothers came to the diocese at Bishop Timon's invitation in the fall of 1861, and established themselves on the property adjoining the Cathedral, where they opened St. Joseph's College. The Bishop also secured the Grey Nuns for an academy of young ladies. They came in 1857, and established their academy in a rented building in Niagara Street, but later removed to their present site in Porter Avenue. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary, commonly called the "Nardins," came in 1855, and established a school in Seneca Street for higher education. They moved about to different locations until they finally settled on property adjoining the cathedral, and later moved to Cleveland Avenue. In 1861 the Bishop secured the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis for a home for the aged.

In a few years, by indefatigable labor, Bishop Timon had provided for all classes of people in his diocese. Scarcely any diocese in the United States was so well provided with benevolent and educational institutions as Buffalo at that period. Bishop Timon was as well-known in Europe as in the United States. He obtained assistance from the most prominent and wealthy Catholics of France, Italy and Germany. He obtained assistance also from the President of the United States, from the Pope, and from the Emperor Napoleon. The first donation for his cathedral was from Pope Pius IX, who gave $2000. He traveled over the greater part of Mexico, confirming thousands of young people and obtaining subscriptions for his cathedral and other institutions of his diocese. He died April 16, 1867, respected and revered by all. The vicar-general, the Very Rev. William Gleason, was appointed administrator of the diocese.

SACRED HEART ALTAR, ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL
BUFFALO, N.Y.

RIGHT REV. STEPHEN VINCENT RYAN, SECOND BISHOP, 1868–96. The year following, the Very Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, wno, like Bishop Timon, was a member of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians, or Lazarists), and at that time their visitor-general, was selected as the second Bishop of Buffalo. He was consecrated in the Cathedral, November 8, 1868, by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn and Bishop Lynch of Toronto. Bishop Ryan found his diocese in very good condition, and gave his first attention to improving the parochial schools. There were many different teaching religious orders and congregations in the diocese, and they all of them had different systems of teaching; Bishop Ryan reduced them all to one uniform system, and established a commission to supervise the work of parochial schools. He delivered a series of lectures on education and, to keep up the spirit of study amongst his priests, established a board of examiners to hold an examination of the junior clergy every year for five years after ordination. He also surrounded himself with the most learned men of his diocese and placed them in all the more important official positions. Other qualities being present, he selected men for important positions especially on account of their learning. Under him the Diocese of Buffalo became noted for its capable men and efficient officials.

Bishop Ryan had an important controversy with

For pictures of Bishops Timon and Ryan, see Volume I, pp. 434–35. For picture of Bishop Quigley, see Archdiocese of Chicago.

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Dr. Cox, the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, on the Apostolic succession. Dr. Cox had delivered a lecture on this subject, and some of the prominent Catholics of the city requested Bishop Ryan to answer him. The Bishop lectured on this subject in St. Joseph's Cathedral, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the poor. The controversy continued for some time in the papers, and finally Bishop Ryan wrote a very learned and exhaustive work on the subject.

His health failed in 1886, and he was advised to seek rest in the mild climate of California. Some of the prominent Catholics considered the episcopal residence near the cathedral as undesirable, and they secured a handsome piece of property in Delaware Avenue, near Utica Street. Here a chapel and episcopal residence were erected two years later.

Bishop Ryan died April 10, 1896, and the Very Rev. James A. Lanigan, vicar-general of the diocese, was appointed administrator.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL
IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, 1914

RIGHT REV. JAMES E. QUIGLEY, THIRD BISHOP, 1897–1903. — The new system established by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore for selecting names for vacant sees (*See* ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE) had now gone into effect, and the electors of the Diocese selected a list of three names for the successor to Bishop Ryan. Rev. James E. Quigley, rector of the Cathedral, headed the list selected by the priests of the diocese. This list was also approved by the Bishops of the Province, and Dr. Quigley was appointed third Bishop of Buffalo. He was consecrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral, February 24, 1897, by Archbishop Corrigan of New York, assisted by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn.

The Diocese of Buffalo had made wonderful strides in the almost half-century from the time of its formation. In 1866 Bishop Timon had requested the Holy See to divide his diocese. He realized that the work was too much for one bishop, and the territory too vast to make episcopal visits convenient, or in some cases even possible. Shortly after Bishop Timon's death the diocese was divided and another diocese established at Rochester. There were four counties extending in a line along the southern boundary of the diocese, and they were known as the Southern Tier. They were perhaps more convenient to Rochester than to Buffalo, and their addition to the Diocese of Rochester would equalize these two important dioceses in the western part of the State. Shortly after Bishop Ryan's death, these four counties, viz.: Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung and Tioga, were detached from the Buffalo Diocese and became subject to the Bishop of Rochester.

For some time after Bishop Quigley's consecration the Socialists and Anarchists had been extending their propaganda, instilling into the minds of the working-people of East Buffalo their peculiar theories. They sought to induce all the labor unions to adopt their principles. Bishop Quigley, with the assistance of Dr. Heiter, attacked the theories of the Socialists and confuted the atheistic doctrines which they sought to ingraft on labor unions. The Bishop issued a pastoral letter warning laboring men against the dangers of the theories advocated by both Socialists and Anarchists. At a great mass meeting the Catholic laboring men of the city thanked the bishop for his interest on their behalf, and they forced the Anarchists and Socialists from their unions. This action of Bishop Quigley's brought him into national prominence. Chicago was the hotbed of Socialism in America. When the archiepiscopal see became vacant, the Chicago electors placed the name of Bishop Quigley on the list as a successor to the vacant See of Chicago, and he was selected as the most suitable candidate by the Holy Father.

RIGHT REV. CHARLES H. COLTON, FOURTH AND PRESENT BISHOP, consecrated 1903. — When Bishop Quigley was elected to the archiepiscopal See of Chicago, Very Rev. M. P. Connery was appointed administrator of the Diocese of Buffalo. Shortly after this a meeting was called to choose a successor to Bishop Quigley. The candidates decided upon by the majority of the electors were not acceptable to the bishops of the province, and at a meeting of the latter a new list was substituted with Rev. Charles H. Colton of New York as *dignissimus*. Father Colton was long and favorably known as chancellor of the archdiocese and rector of St. Stephen's parish, and he was appointed by Rome to succeed Dr. Quigley. He was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, August 24, 1903, by Archbishop Farley, assisted by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and became the fourth Bishop of Buffalo.

When Bishop Colton came to Buffalo he found a diocese of 108 parishes with resident pastors, 33 missions with churches and a Catholic population of about 200,000. This population was made up of many different nationalities, though English-speaking people predominated. The Germans, the Irish and the French had been among the early settlers in the diocese. Some Polish families arrived in Buffalo about the year 1870, and, the prospects of

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RT. REV. MGR. JOHN D. BIDEN, LL.D.
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL
BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. THOMAS J. WALSH, D.D., D.C.L.
CHANCELLOR AND BISHOP'S
SECRETARY, BUFFALO, N.Y.

RT. REV. MGR. NELSON H. BAKER,
V.G., ST. PATRICK
LACKAWANNA, N.Y.

RT. REV. MGR. PAUL HOELSCHER,
D.D., M.R., ST. LOUIS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

business and future growth offering a favorable field for future prosperity, a small band of this nationality established homes in the eastern section of the city. These Poles were earnest and faithful Catholics, and, shortly after they decided to establish permanent homes in Buffalo, they considered the possibility of having a church of their own, or, at least, services by a priest of their own nationality. A meeting was called, and a society named the St. Stanislaus Society was organized. Shortly afterwards this society secured the privilege of a special Mass for the Poles in St. Michael's Church. The Rev. John Pitass was sent by Bishop Ryan, in 1893, to look after the interest of the Polish people. He secured property at the corner of Peckham and Townsend Streets, and established St. Stanislaus' Church. By the end of the first decade of the present century there were 22 Polish parishes in the diocese, with a membership of about 70,000.

Children of sunny Italy established their homes in Buffalo about 1875. Rev. Dr. Quigley, under the direction of Bishop Ryan, assembled the Italians every Sunday in the chapel adjoining the Cathedral, where services were held for them and they listened to instructions in their own tongue. Property was purchased in Court Street, and the cornerstone of the first church for Italians was laid in August, 1891. Within 20 years there were seventeen Italian parishes in the diocese with a membership of about 35,000.

A number of Assyrian families located in Seneca Street about 1900. They first assembled in St. Columba's Church, until they bought a brick building in Seneca Street, in 1904, where they started the church of St. John Maron.

Ruthenians and Hungarians were drawn hither by the steel and iron industries, and now the Ruthenians have two parishes, and the Hungarians have one, in the city of Buffalo.

Bishop Colton appointed the Rev. Nelson H. Baker, who so ably guided the career of St. John's Protectory, vicar-general of the diocese. The Bishop has established homes for working-girls, a supplementary school for young women, two day-nurseries, three hospitals, a training-school for young girls, a monastery of Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary, and increased the efficiency of several of the already existing institutions. The Pallottine Sisters and the Little Sisters of the Holy Family have also been introduced into the Diocese. He has established over 80 new parishes to accommodate the third of a million Catholics of his diocese.

THE PARISHES IN THE DIOCESE

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, Buffalo, N.Y. — The early history of St. Joseph's Cathedral is the history of the untiring, devoted and almost inspired labors of Right Rev. John Timon, first Bishop of Buffalo. When he was appointed to the new diocese on April 23, 1847, Buffalo had less than 70,000 inhabitants as compared with its present 450,000; 2 Catholic churches, as compared with its present 64; and a poor Catholic population. In spite of this the great wish of the new Bishop's heart was for a worthy cathedral, and he devoted all his time and strength to the upbuilding of the Church in Buffalo. He dwelt at first in the house at Ellicott and Batavia Streets occupied by Father Bradley, second pastor of old St. Patrick's, which he made his pro-cathedral. (*See* OLD ST. PATRICK.) On November 14, 1849, he sailed for Europe to collect funds for his diocese. He needed priests, and he told of his need in the seminaries of France and Italy. He had in view the establishment of a seminary, and he studied the methods of seminaries and other institutions wherever he went. Among those who at this time contributed to the Buffalo Diocese were the Kings of Bavaria and Naples and Prince Metternich. The first contribution of $2000 came from Pope Pius IX.

There is in existence a letter, written in French, evidently in the form used by the Bishop for his petitions. In it he says: "In the poor church which serves as a cathedral there was neither ostensorium, nor cope, nor censer, and the ciborium was of wood. . . . For myself I am satisfied to remain

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RT. REV. MGR. P. J. CANNON
M.R., V.F., ST. PATRICK
LOCKPORT, N.Y.

VERY REV. MGR. A. ADOLPH
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WILLIAMSVILLE, N.Y.

in the house which I rent from a Protestant and where my seminarians lodge with me; but after having provided shelter for the orphan and the sick, I desire to build a dwelling place for my Lord." In his little volume entitled "Missions in Western New York", Bishop Timon says that the Pope had given him permission that St. Joseph should be the patron saint of the diocese — a patronage which would seem to have been foreordained, since two centuries earlier the Jesuit missionaries who established their mission within the territory which was to be the Diocese of Buffalo, had placed it under the protection of St. Joseph.

Upon his return the Bishop set about the erection of his cathedral. The architect was P. S. Keeley of Brooklyn, who was a pupil of Pugin, the famous restorer of Gothic architecture in England; and the Cathedral of St. Joseph is said to be his masterpiece. The building committee consisted of Messrs. Carland, John Koch, George Deuther, Edwin Thomas, James Mallin, Patrick Milton and Henry Diehl. On February 6, 1851, Bishop Timon laid the cornerstone; the assisting mason, John Reynolds, was living at the time of the fiftieth anniversary, and had in his possession the trowel which he used on that occasion. "There was snow on the ground and it was very cold," tradition says: and it is also said that some prejudiced non-Catholic stood on a housetop and threw snowballs at the assembled people. The work was not hindered by either snowballs or prejudice, however, and went on till November, when funds gave out, and another appeal was made which met with generous response from Catholics and non-Catholics, President Millard Fillmore among the latter. Later, the Bishop spent several months in Mexico, where he received substantial contributions. At last, on Sunday, July 1, 1855, this cathedral, which may truly be said to owe its existence to the faithful in all Catholic lands, was dedicated, 14 prelates, nearly 100 priests, and about 3000 people being present. The high altar was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, the altar of the Blessed Virgin by Bishop Henni of Milwaukee, and the altar of the Blessed Sacrament by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh. Bishop McCloskey of Albany (afterward Cardinal) sang the Mass and, with Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, blessed and dedicated the church, while Archbishop Hughes preached the sermon. The evening sermon was delivered by Bishop Spalding of Louisville. The other bishops present were Rappe of Cleveland, Young of Erie, O'Reilly of Hartford, McGill of Richmond, Porter of Mobile, and Charbonell of Toronto. Of the priests present on that day, only Rev. Francis O'Farrell is known to have been alive on the fiftieth anniversary.

The cathedral was opened towards the last of August, and pews were rented from the first Sunday of September. The beautiful sanctuary windows had been detained in Munich for exhibition, and were not put in place until several weeks after dedication. It was estimated that the cost of the building was $150,000. The old record of pew-rents is still in existence and this, with other old records, will afford most interesting material for future historians. The title page of this book is a pen-and-ink drawing made by Miss Katherine Spooner, a direct descendant of Priscilla Alden and afterwards Mrs. Joshua Wilber of Lockport, who was organist for nine years at intervals.

Among the priests stationed at the cathedral in its early days was Rev. Serge de Schoulipnikoff, a Russian of noble birth, appointed in 1856 provicar-general for the Germans and the French. He gathered together the first and until 1913 the only congregation of colored Catholics ever assembled in Buffalo, in a small rented house near St. Louis' Church. The Redemptorists, Fathers Hecker, Hewitt, Walworth and Smulders, preached the first mission ever given in the cathedral on November 11, 1855; and another notable mission was preached in April, 1864, by the Jesuit Fathers Smarius, Damien and Van Goch. A very different assemblage was held in the cathedral about 1853, before the church was altogether enclosed. A terrible storm which unroofed houses along Canal Street and the water front left many families homeless, and Bishop Timon promptly offered them hospitality in the new church, where they lived in tents for a fortnight.

On August 20, 1863, the cathedral was consecrated by Bishop Timon, assisted by Bishops Young of Erie, Domenec of Pittsburgh, de Goesbriand of Burlington, Loughlin of Brooklyn, Lynch of Toronto, Spalding of Louisville and Le Fevre of Detroit. On his last visit to France the Bishop purchased the forty bells afterward hung in the south tower. He died not long after, on April 16, 1867.

Bishop Stephen Vincent Ryan, D.D., successor to Bishop Timon, also of the Congregation of Missions, went to Rome and was present at all the sessions of the Vatican Council, and also, owing to severe illness, was in Rome when Victor Emmanuel's soldiers entered the Eternal City. Shortly after reaching home he demolished the Bishop's house, the old brick "Webster House" with garden

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and high wall, which had first served as an academy in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and then as the Bishop's residence, seminary and cathedral rectory; and in its place the present stone building with the chapel-of-ease in the rear of the church, was erected and occupied in 1874. The Bishop lived here with the priests of the parish about him, almost as in community life, until 1889, when he was obliged to remove to a quieter home in another part of the city. Among Bishop Ryan's foundations are the Catholic Publication Company of Buffalo, and the Working Boys' Home. Bishop James E. Quigley, D.D., the third Bishop, was consecrated on February 24, 1897, and his successor, Bishop Charles H. Colton, on August 24, 1903. During the early sixties Father Joseph Sorg, at one time pastor of St. Louis' Church, was assistant at the cathedral. In 1864 he was drafted, but the money for a substitute was raised, chiefly through the Children of Mary, within 24 hours.

The cathedral rectors were: Father Bede, the first rector (sent to Lockport in 1856); Revs. Francis O'Farrell, rector until 1864; William Gleason, vicar-general and rector until 1871, when he was made rector of St. Bridget's; John McEvoy; Edward Kelly (1874–85), during whose pastorate the cathedral was redecorated for the first time (the marble high altar and railings were erected in 1883, and the organ bought in 1877, largely through the efforts of Monsignor Lanigan); Quigley (1885), who bought from the Christian Brothers the fine building formerly St. Joseph's College, now occupied by the parish school; Lanigan (1896–97); and John D. Biden, LL.D.

Father Biden began in 1900 the cleaning and redecorating of the cathedral, and made many other improvements, among them being the erection of new altars and statues in the Chapels of the Sacred Heart and Our Lady, and the lighting of church and rectory by electricity. All are paid for, and, in addition, a debt of $75,000 with which he found his parish burdened has been paid. To him also is due the establishment in the parish of St. Anthony's Union, the III Order of St. Francis, the Holy Name Society, the annual mission, preached usually toward the end of Lent, and the noon hour service during Lent and on Holydays. This service, consisting of Mass at 12:10, followed by a short instruction, is attended by professional and business men and women. Dr. James J. Mooney, the Messrs. McGinness, Cronyn, Crumlish, Donovan, Farmer, Judge George A. Lewis and others, lend their services to the choir. Miss Juliana Cronyn has charge of the music in the cathedral. In 1912 Pope Pius X bestowed upon Father Biden the title of Domestic Prelate.

Assistants at the cathedral were: Revs. Thomas P. Lynch, John J. Sheahan, Nicholas Gibbons, Patrick J. Grant, James F. Mooney, George V. Burns, James M. Earley and D. D. Moore. The cathedral clergy now are: Mgr. Biden, Revs. Thomas J. Walsh, D.D., chancellor and secretary to the Bishop; H. A. Mooney, Francis Britt, Ludovic Martinelli. An original pewholder of the cathedral, who occupied the same pew for more than half a century, was Timothy Cochrane. Other early parishioners were Dr. John Cronyn, William Carland and James Mooney.

No account of the cathedral could be complete without a mention of the 43 bells, blessed on July 1, 1869, by Bishop Ryan, the largest carillon in America and the third largest in the world. The founders were Messrs. Bollee & Son of Mans, France; the framework in which the bells are hung is carved, the bells are beautifully engraved, most of them named, and nearly all bear Latin inscriptions. On the first is an inscription in praise of the Most Holy Trinity; the second bears the words "Praise the Lord, all ye people", the seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first bear the names of St. Paul, St. Vincent de Paul and St. Nicholas, and the inscriptions *Dissipo Ventos*, *Festa Decoro* and *Defunctos Ploro*. Among the donors are the veteran priest Rev. F. N. Sester, the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, the Jesuits, Mr. Haeffner, and Monsignor Cannon; among the parishes represented are Hornellsville, Elmira, Batavia, LeRoy, Corning, Java, Lancaster, Suspension Bridge, Owego, Gardenville, Ellicottville, Albion, Bath, China, Lockport, Portage, Salamanca, Medina, Tonawanda, Belmont, Newfane, Greenwood, Collins and Niagara Falls, besides individuals and parishes in Buffalo. The forty-third bell is the children's bell. In 1908 property adjoining the Bishop's house was purchased with a view to replacing the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament by a larger church. In 1909, however, the Bishop decided to erect a larger cathedral on this site (See BLESSED SACRAMENT). The cornerstone of the cathedral was laid in June, 1912, by Cardinal Farley. The building, according to plans, will be finished about July, 1915, and will cost with furnishings about $1,000,000. It is to be Gothic in style and of white marble, both interior and exterior.

The parish school has 395 pupils in charge of 9 teachers. Among the societies existing in the cathedral parish during the early days were the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Young Men's Catholic Association, the Sons of Erin, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; the latter attended Mass in a body on the first St. Patrick's Day after the opening of the church. The societies surviving, and others organized more recently, are the St. Vincent de Paul Conference; the Ladies of Charity; the Rosary and Purgatorian Societies; Sodalities of the Blessed Sacrament and the Holy Childhood; Children of Mary; League of the Sacred Heart; St. Anthony's Union; III Order of St. Francis; Holy Name; Young Men's Club; Mount Carmel Guild, organized in 1911 by Rev. T. J. Walsh, D.D. (500 members).

BLESSED SACRAMENT, Buffalo, N.Y. — The cornerstone of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament was laid in October, 1888; the chapel was built in connection with the new residence of Bishop Ryan. The first Mass in the building was said by Rt. Rev.

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James E. Quigley, D.D (later Archbishop), and the chapel was dedicated on May 26, 1889, and placed in charge of Rev. James F. McGloin.

It is a handsome structure of red sandstone and brick, in the Gothic style; the original seating capacity of 300 was enlarged to 600. The parish is situated in the heart of the city, in the finest residential district, and extends two miles north and south and one mile east and west. Property adjoining the chapel was purchased in 1902, and for several years the priest's rectory stood on this side. Additional property adjoining the Bishop's residence was purchased in 1908 with a view to building a larger parochial church, but in 1909 the Bishop decided to erect a cathedral on this site. The Bishop's residence and the chapel were moved to the north end of the lot, a distance of about 180 feet. This left a plot of ground about 300 feet square for the site of the new cathedral.

Father McGloin is assisted by Rev. Thomas J. Timmons. In February, 1912, a splendid concrete school was opened. The building cost $55,000, has a hall with a seating capacity of 500, and accommodates 400 pupils. The roll in January, 1914, shows 160 pupils, in charge of 5 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis. The congregation numbers 1800 souls, and the parish sodalities established are: Holy Name (100 members); Young Women's Sodality (100); and Men's Club (100).

St. Adalbert, Buffalo, N.Y. — Since its foundation in 1886 this parish has had a stormy history. The church was intended to minister to the Polish Catholics, their numbers having outgrown St. Stanislaus', and Bishop Ryan had a difficult task in reconciling certain warring elements which appeared soon after its foundation. The church was destroyed by fire soon after its dedication, but a more substantial building was almost at once erected. Bishop Ryan wished to place at the head of the parish a priest whose experience and capability would be equal to the heavy financial burden, and his choice did not please a part of the congregation. To his great sorrow an independent Polish church was the result of this division, chiefly on account of a misunderstanding fostered by some of the leaders in their own interest. During this period Father Lex, a good and learned priest, was in charge. He was succeeded by Father Flaczek, who is assisted by Revs. John Darowski and Bernard Benkowski. The school is in charge of 13 Felician Sisters, and has 876 pupils.

St. Agnes, Buffalo, N.Y. — The first steps towards organizing a Catholic congregation on the so-called "Churchyard Farm", were taken in the spring of 1883. Rev. Paul Hoelscher, D.D., chancellor of the diocese, finished the census begun by Father Hogenforst, S.J., of St. Ann's, and in the following September a contract was made with James Churchyard for the building of a church. This was in a short time erected, and on December 9, 1883, was dedicated to St. Agnes. The parish then consisted of 135 families, mostly all of German parentage. The church was temporarily attended by Rev. P. Trauscht, assistant priest to Father Baker of St. John's Protectory, West Seneca, N.Y.

On August 24, 1884, Rev. Charles Schaus was appointed first permanent pastor. During his protracted illness in 1886, his place was temporarily filled by Rev. Francis Naughton. When the church had been put into shape for Divine Service and the cost somewhat defrayed, excavations for a brick rectory and school were made. In September, 1885, the parochial school was opened with 80 pupils, under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis. In the same year more lots were purchased and a convent for the Sisters was built. Rev. Charles Schaus labored zealously for nine years, and on his transfer to Black Rock in 1893 he was succeeded at St. Agnes' by Rev. Joseph Fischer of Our Lady Help of Christians, Cheektowaga.

Father Fischer was born in 1856 at Buffalo. After graduating from the college at Ilchester, he entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls, where he was ordained in 1883. He was for several years pastor at Hornell, Boston, Wayland, Bennington, and Cheektowaga. His assistant is Rev. A. J. Link.

The congregation having in the meantime outgrown the original structure, a new church was erected. This work was begun on April 1, 1904, and on December 3, 1905, the beautiful red brick church of Roman architecture was consecrated. Including the cost of its furnishings, the cost of the church amounted to $48,000. The school also growing rapidly, Father Fischer enlarged the building. It is now in charge of 11 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, and has an attendance of 423 pupils. The parish societies are: Children of Mary; Christian Mothers; Holy Family; C.M.B.A.; C.L.B.A.; C.R.B.A.; C.Y.M.A.; Knights of St. John.

All Saints, Buffalo, N.Y. — Territory from the northern section of St. John Baptist's parish was formed into the parish of All Saints, and Rev. Henry A. Dolan was appointed pastor. The parish limits extend from Niagara River on west; Royal Avenue and Albert Street on the east; and half way to Tonawanda on the north. Father Dolan purchased three and a quarter acres of land and erected in a week a frame structure to seat 200. Mass was first said in the building on Christmas Day, and work was at once started on a combination school and church. The frame chapel was burned in March, 1913, and the basement of the new church was used until Easter Sunday, when Mass was celebrated in the church. It is of brick and stone, in the Gothic style, and cost $100,000. The school was entrusted to the Sisters of Mercy, and has (1914) 150 pupils in charge of 3 Sisters. A rectory of brick and stone was added to the parochial property, which carries a debt of $80,000. The congregation numbers 800 souls, and the sodalities of the Holy Name, B.V.M., Sacred Heart,

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Rosary and branches of the L.C.B.A. and C.M.B.A. have been established.

Father Dolan was born in Niagara County on June 12, 1872; educated at Canisius College, Buffalo; and ordained at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls. He served at the Annunciation Church, Buffalo, at St. Mary's, Olean, and was pastor of Lewiston.

ALL SOULS, Buffalo, N.Y. — This Italian parish was founded in February, 1909, by Rev. A. Clemente. The church was built on Germania and Mystic Streets, and blessed on November 7, 1909, by Bishop Colton. It is a brick structure, with seats for 400. The church and rectory are valued at $30,000, and carry a debt of $21,000. The rectory was built in February, 1909. In April, 1910, the parochial school was opened, and entrusted to the Sisters of Notre Dame. It is a brick building with a seating capacity of 150. There are 130 pupils in charge of 5 Sisters. A Sisters' convent was erected in 1911, at a cost of $4,000.

Father Clemente, the founder and present pastor, was born on February 7, 1881, at Bugnara, Italy, and ordained at Sulmona on December 6, 1903. In February, 1908, he emigrated to America.

The congregation numbers 400, and shows an increase, which is due to immigration as well as natural growth. In 1911 there were 30 candidates for confirmation, and in 1913, 40 baptisms and 10 marriages. The parish sodalities are the Ladies' Altar Society (45 members) and the Apollo Musical Circle (40 members.)

ST. ANN, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded in 1858 for the Germans east of Jefferson Street, who had increased rapidly between 1850 and the time of the foundation of the parish. It is the largest German parish in Buffalo. Bishop Timon secured a site which he transferred to the Jesuits. The latter erected a small brick church, school and priest's house. The cornerstone of the church was laid on March 25, 1858, and the church dedicated on June 20 by Father Krautbauer during the absence of the Bishop in Europe. The parish was attended from St. Michael's until Rev. J. Vetter, S.J., was appointed the first resident pastor in July, 1858. Father Caveng, at that time Superior of the Order in Buffalo, superintended the work of organizing the parish.

The rapid growth of the congregation necessitated a new and larger church, and Rev. William Roether began collecting funds. The cornerstone was laid on August 25, 1878, and the church was consecrated in May, 1886. It is built of gray Lockport stone in the Gothic style after plans by Himpel of New York, seats 2000, and cost about $150,000. The beautiful stained-glass windows were imported from the Royal Bavarian Art Institute of Munich. The school, built in 1895 at a cost of $100,000, is the largest in Buffalo; it has an attendance of 1500 pupils, in charge of 32 Sisters of St. Francis, and is chartered under the Regents of the State of New York.

The pastors from the beginning have been as follows: Revs. J. Vetter (until August 28, 1860); B. Fritsch (to August 7, 1866); J. Blettner (to July 26, 1870); I. Bellwalder (to September 7, 1871); P. Spicher (to July 9, 1872); I. Bellwalder (to February 5, 1875); W. Roether (to October, 1888); W. Kockerols (to December 29, 1889); W. Roether (to September 12, 1891); J. Kreusch (to December 19, 1896); W. Becker (to November 15, 1898); T. Hegemann (to July 2, 1902); F. X. Neubrand (to August 28, 1903); V. Scheppach (to July 20, 1909); G. J. Krim; Peter W. Leonard, appointed on January 1, 1913, — all of the Society of Jesus. Father Leonard was born at Jordan, Minn., on August 30, 1868; he graduated from Campion College, Prairie du Chien, entered the Society of Jesus in 1887, and in the autumn of that year was sent to Europe to complete his studies. For sixteen years he was professor at Canisius College, Buffalo, until appointed to his present charge. He is assisted by Revs. B. Gmeiner, F. J. Marchl, G. Reinsch, C. J. Alten, and H. T. Nelles, all of the Society of Jesus.

The parish societies are: St. Vincent de Paul; St. Francis Xavier's School; St. Ann; St. Elizabeth; St. Vincent Orphan; Workingmen; Altar; Infant Jesus; St. Ann's Musical; St. Ann's Dramatics; St. Catherine's Guild; branches of the C.B.L., C.M.B.A., and L.C.B.A.; a commandery and Drum Corps of the Knights of St. John, and a Ladies' Auxiliary. The parish has given 22 Jesuits, 7 secular priests, and 100 nuns to the Church.

ANNUNCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. — The establishment of this parish was undertaken by Rev. Edward Kelley after his retirement from the cathedral, and in connection with his charge of St. John the Baptist. The new parish comprised a portion of St. John the Baptist's congregation and some of the Holy Angels' parish. Father Kelley bought a plot of ground on which a frame church was built in 1884, and struggled valiantly under the burden of debt until his death in 1889. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Baxter, who continued as pastor until his death in 1892. Rev. J. McGrath, the present pastor (1914), determined to erect a church in keeping with the importance of the parish. Plans were made for a stone structure; the cornerstone was laid in May, 1900, and the church dedicated in 1901.

The school was started in 1886 by the Sisters of St. Mary from Lockport on land which they bought, intending to conduct an academy. A new school was built in 1914. It now has 247 pupils in charge of 8 Sisters. There is a chapel at the State Hospital for the Insane. Father McGrath is assisted by Rev. M. C. O'Shea.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA, Buffalo, N.Y. — Although the question of a church for the Italians of Buffalo had been discussed, and a subscription begun in 1880, nothing further was done until Dr. Quigley, rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, assembled the Italians in the chapel adjoining the cathedral,

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where services were held for them in their own tongue. They had already benefitted much from the generosity of Mrs. Raffo, one of their countrywomen, who had watched over the spiritual interests, and in times of sickness and death brought them priests. Under Father Quigley's care the parish grew, and a larger church was soon necessary.

The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid on August 3, 1891. It is of brick, in the Greco-Roman style, seats 1000, and cost $40,000. The church property is valued at $90,000, on which there is a debt of $35,000. By Christmas it was ready for services, and Rev. A. Gibelli was appointed on October 10, 1890, its first pastor. He was followed by Fathers G. Annovazzi and L. Martinelli (1894–1901); Bernard Casassa (1901–09); and Angelo Strazzoni, who was appointed on February 14, 1909. Father Strazzoni is assisted by Revs. A. Forlani and A. Vanoli. He was born in Italy on May 12, 1883, and ordained on May 25, 1907. He served at St. Joachim's, New York City, until his present appointment.

A brick parochial school was built in 1911, and dedicated on January 11, 1912. It cost $28,000 and carries a debt of $25,000. It is in charge of 2 Christian Brothers, 4 Sisters of St. Joseph and 1 lay teacher, with an attendance of 425 pupils. There is a day nursery in charge of the Pallottine Sisters.

The congregation numbers about 6000, and has increased over 1000 in four years. It has given 2 priests and 5 nuns to the Church. Statistics for 1913 give 500 baptisms, 300 confirmations and 100 marriages. There are about 20 parish societies with over 2000 members.

ASSUMPTION, Buffalo, N.Y. — Poles began to settle at Lower Black Rock, Buffalo, as early as 1852, and some time later property was secured on Amherst Street. A two-story brick building, which served as church and school, was erected by Father Theophilus Kozlowski. The congregation at this time numbered 25 families. Rev. James Wojcik, who succeeded Father Zokczuy, built a fine rectory adjoining the church. Succeeding him were: Revs. Thomas Stabenau, Adam Marcinkiewez, and Louis Chodacki, who took charge on October 15, 1901. In 1902 two Felician Sisters took charge of the school, and in 1903 a brick convent was built for them at a cost of $6000. Property was then obtained for $18,000, and in 1907 the basement of a new church was completed at a cost of $23,000, and the old building was remodeled into a splendid school at a cost of $18,000. The roll for 1914 shows 328 pupils in charge of 7 Sisters. Since 1907 the parish shows a great increase due to immigration, and has a population of 4500. Father Chodacki resigned early in 1914 to assume lighter duties, leaving the sum of $83,000 to Rev. L. Hordich, his successor, to build a new church. Father Hordich is assisted by Rev. Leonard Dykal. The parish records for 1913 show 443 baptisms, 148 marriages and 158 deaths.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Buffalo, N.Y. — After the departure of Rev. Serge de Schoulipnikoff from the cathedral there was no one to take charge of the little congregation of colored Catholics which he had gathered together, and the members soon disbanded going to different parish churches. There are few, if any, survivors of those early days. The colored Catholics of Buffalo have for the past few years worshiped in the cathedral, and their numbers in 1913 warranted the establishment of St. Augustine's Church for them. Monsignor Biden also founded a school in connection with St. Augustine's, organized a club and various classes in manual training. The parish is administered from the cathedral, being in the rector's charge.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded in July, 1913, and entrusted to Rev. Thomas J. O'Hern. A combination church and school was opened on July 22, 1914.

ST. BERNARD, Buffalo, N.Y. — Rev. William M. Bernet who had labored so efficiently as assistant in St. Nicholas' parish for eight years, was appointed in June, 1906, to form a parish in the eastern part of the city. He gathered a few Catholic families from the outskirts of four or five parishes, and said Mass for them in St. Casimir's Polish Church, Weimar Street, while St. Bernard's combination church and school was being erected at the corner of Clinton and Willett Streets. The first Mass was celebrated in the new building on Christmas Day, 1907. School was started in February, 1907, with two Sisters of St. Francis and about 75 pupils. A rectory was built in 1910. On May 1, 1911, Father Bernet was transferred to the Sacred Heart parish, and Rev. John Kiefer succeeded him at St. Bernard's. The school roll for 1913 showed an attendance of 130 pupils in charge of 3 Sisters.

BLESSED TRINITY, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded in 1909, out of territory separated from St. Vincent's and St. Joseph's parishes. The congregation numbers 200 families and is mainly German and English. The church is part of a brick combination building which includes the school. It cost $36,000, and has a debt of $15,000. The parish property, including the brick rectory, has an estimated value of $50,000.

The school, which is conducted by 4 Sisters of St. Joseph, has an attendance of 225 pupils.

ST. BONIFACE, Buffalo, N.Y. — St. Boniface Church, or, as it was originally called, St. John the Baptist, was founded in 1849 by 40 German families, and is the third oldest German Church under the supervision of the first resident pastor, Rev. P. Kunze. The cornerstone was laid in March, 1849; the building, a frame one, was completed within a short time. A little school and a rectory were then built, and in 1851 Father Kunze found it necessary to enlarge the church. In 1854 Rev. R. Follenius succeeded to the pastorate, and in 1856 he built the present brick church, 55 by 120 feet, at a cost of $10,000. The building

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was dedicated on June 15, 1857, by Bishop Timon. On the death of Father Follenius (May 27, 1859), Rev. H. Feldman was appointed to the pastorate. Father Feldman built a two-story brick school in 1861. He was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. J. Zawistoski; in 1866 came Rev. J. Soemer; and

ST. AGNES, BUFFALO, N.Y.

after a few months Rev. Nicholas Long took charge. During the latter's ministry the church was much enlarged, so that it now seats 1200, a new steeple and bells were added, and the brick rectory built. Father Feldman began his second term in 1873, and remained until his death on November 30, 1880. Rev. Chrysostom Wagner came on January 5, 1880, and was succeeded on June 5, 1884, by Rev. Ferdinand Kolb. Father Kolb was born at Erfeld, Baden, October 17, 1847. He studied at Constance and Louvain, and was ordained on May 30, 1874, for Buffalo. Upon his arrival he was made rector at Dunkirk, where he served ten years. He is assisted at present by Rev. Anthony Kampshoff. During his administration he paid off the debts, built a new brick convent for the Sisters (in 1888) at a cost of $10,000, and a brick school (in 1898) at a cost of $50,000.

The parochial school is in charge of 9 Sisters of St. Joseph, and has 380 pupils. The societies are: St. Stanislaus (two sodalities, one for young men and one for young women); Holy Family (for married men); St. Elizabeth (for Christian mothers); Children of Mary (for boys and girls). The parish population is 1600, and is decreasing as are all the older churches of the city.

ST. BRIGID, Buffalo, N.Y. — When Bishop Timon came to Buffalo a considerable number of Irish Catholics had settled in the old First Ward near the docks. To minister to the neglected children in such outlying parts of the city, the Bishop, lacking priests, organized a Society of St. Vincent de Paul, whose members gathered the children together and instructed them in the catechism. The Society began its labors in the present parish of St. Brigid in 1850, in a rented room, where the Sunday-school was held. As the number of Catholics increased, the Bishop appointed Rev. Charles D. McMullen first pastor. Father McMullen immediately erected a small frame church on the site of the present church. The first baptismal record is dated February 13, 1853. He built a small brick school in the following year, which was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who have ever since been its instructors. When the church was condemned as unsafe by the authorities, the Bishop selected Rev. Martin O'Connor to build the new church. Father O'Connor succeeded Father McMullen in 1858, and the cornerstone of the new edifice was laid in June of the following year. The building was progressing rapidly toward completion, when it was demolished by a fierce storm on the evening of October 18, 1859. The misfortune was quickly remedied, however, owing to the sympathetic aid of the entire community, and Father O'Connor was able to have the church ready for dedication in December, 1860. He died on December 19, 1870. Rev. James A. Lanigan, an assistant at the church, was in temporary charge of the parish for a few weeks until Rev. William Gleason, V.G., was appointed pastor. Monsignor Gleason enlarged the rectory and built a parochial school

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Rev. James E. Quigley succeeded in 1895, but he was soon consecrated Bishop of Buffalo.

Monsignor James Aloysius Lanigan then took charge. He was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on March 17, 1846, and was educated in Halifax, and afterwards by the Sulpicians in Montreal. He was ordained in St. Joseph's Cathedral by Bishop Stephen Vincent Ryan in 1869. After spending fifteen months with Rev. Martin O'Connor, until the death of the latter, Father Lanigan was taken to the cathedral by Bishop Ryan as his private secretary. After some years he was appointed to the permanent rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Niagara Falls. While at Niagara Falls he celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination. On the death of Monsignor Gleason, Father Lanigan was appointed vicar-general, and served in that capacity and as administrator of the diocese after Bishop Ryan's death until Bishop Quigley's consecration. He came to St. Brigid's in May, 1897. The first work of his administration of the parish was the building of a magnificent parochial school. It has an academic department and, until ill health prevented him, Monsignor Lanigan was in daily attendance at the school and taught the Latin classes. The parish consists of 1000 families, and the church property is worth about $250,000. The church was renovated on the celebration of the golden jubilee. Rev. Daniel O'Brien, the present rector, is assisted by Revs. J. E. Maguire and J. B. Boland, D.D., D.C.L. The parish societies are: Holy Name (350 members); Catholic Club (250); Junior Holy Name (80); Rosary Society (300); Children of Mary (200); St. Aloysius' Society (150); Angels' Society (150); Altar Society (75).

The school is taught by 17 Sisters of Mercy, and has an enrolment of 870 children.

St. Casimir, Buffalo, N.Y. — Begun in 1890 with 40 Polish families, this parish now has a membership of 250 families and gives promise of a rapid growth in the future. The new parish had such an unpropitious beginning that the first pastor, Father Wider, became discouraged and retired to Braddock, Pa. For two years the congregation was attended by priests from St. Stanislaus', but in 1893 Bishop Ryan appointed Father Kozesniak pastor. Fathers Swinarski, Slupek and Dyminski had charge in turn until 1899, when Rev. F. Kasprzsk was appointed. Rev. Thomas Stabenau, Ph.D., successor to Father Kasprzak, was in turn followed by Rev. B. Swinko, who is assisted by Rev. Stephen Szezepanski. The school, conducted by 8 Felician Sisters, has 482 pupils.

St. Columba, Buffalo, N.Y. — St Columba's parish was established in the district lying between St. Patrick's Chuch and the cathedral. Rev. P. A. Maloy, who was appointed by Bishop Ryan to organize the congregation, began his work on January 28, 1888, in a temporary chapel. The following spring, he bought property for $11,000, and immediately began the construction of a church. The cornerstone was laid on October 21, 1888, and the building was blessed on December 16 by Bishop Ryan.

Owing to failing health, Father Maloy was relieved in 1890 by Rev. M. P. Connery. Father Connery realized at once that the proposed church was not adequate for the growing congregation, and made plans for a larger church. The cornerstone was laid on June 28, 1891, and on February 22, 1892, the church was dedicated by Bishop Ryan. In June, 1897, a handsome school was completed, valued at $50,000, and, soon afterwards, a rectory in the Norman Gothic style was built at a cost of $16,000. St. Columba is one of the most prominent and prosperous parishes of the Diocese of Buffalo. The Kindergarten and the Angel Guardian Mission are under the direction of the rector of St. Columba's, and are managed by the Angel Guardian Mission Association. Rev. Michael J. Noonan, M.R., the rector, is assisted by Fathers Regan and Ward.

The parochial school is taught by 9 Sisters of Mercy, and has an attendance of 480 pupils. The Catholic population is about 3000 souls, and the societies are the C.M.B.A.; L.C.B.A.; League of the Sacred Heart; Children of Mary; Holy Name; Blessed Sacrament Sodalities for boys and girls; St. Columba's Young Men's Club.

Corpus Christi, Buffalo, N.Y. — Most of the Polish population of East Buffalo has concentrated in one district of the city. The great majority of these people know only their own language and, consequently, when they settle in the city and wish to establish homes they look for land near their fellow countrymen, where they can have congenial surroundings and can enjoy the customs they brought with them from their old homes and converse in their native tongues. Bishop Ryan secured a community of Franciscans, of a Polish province, shortly before his death; and they came to Buffalo early in 1896, to establish a new parish for the growing Polish population of East Buffalo. Rev. Hyacinth Fudzinski, who was at the head of this community, immediately bought a large tract of land on Clark and Kent Streets, and in one of the cottages on this property established his monastery. He had a large frame building in which he held services and he erected a fine three-story brick school building, the first floor of which was fitted up as a church. A school was soon established in the upper stories of this building. The attendance (1914) is 996 pupils. The congregation rapidly growing, Father Fudzinski erected a very large magnificent church. He is assisted by Revs. Lawrence Cyman, Cyprian Adamski and Nicholas Wybraniec, all of the Order of Minor Conventuals.

St. Elizabeth, Buffalo, N.Y. — A small Magyar colony in St. Francis Xavier's parish was attended by Rev. Charles Boehm until 1906, when Father Boehm became pastor of St. Elizabeth's, Cleveland, and Rev. John Froehlich from Hungary succeeded. Father Froehlich built St. Elizabeth's Church, which

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was dedicated in 1907. It is of brick, in Roman architecture, and seats 500. The cost was $32,000, and the existing debt amounts to $25,000. The parish property (including the frame rectory, which was built in 1908 by Rev. Michael T. Biro at a cost of $2000) is valued at $40,000. Father Biro, who had succeeded Father Froehlich in 1908, returned to Hungary in May, 1909. Father Boehm then returned and is still pastor.

Father Boehm was born in Hungary on June 13, 1853. He studied in his native town, Esztergom, and Vienna University, and was ordained on July 16, 1876, by Cardinal Simor. He did active missionary work and in 1892 arrived in America, the first Hungarian (Magyar) priest to come to this country. He did parish work in Cleveland, O., for fifteen years, and then went on missions to such colonies where there was no Hungarian priest, as St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Ill., and Newark, N.J.

The basement of the church is used as a school; there is an attendance of 85 children in charge of 2 Sisters of St. Mary. St. Elizabeth's parish embraces Buffalo, Lackawanna and Tonawanda and other places, as there is no other Hungarian (Magyar) parish in the diocese. The Magyar population of Buffalo is 800; Lackawanna 400; Tonawanda, 200. During 1913 there were in the congregation of St. Elizabeth's 110 baptisms, 36 marriages and 25 deaths.

St. Francis of Assisi, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded in the summer of 1908 by Rev. Remigio Barsotti, who was succeeded on September 23, 1908, by Rev. Giovanni Tommei. Father Tommei returned to Italy in the spring of 1913, and Rev. M. Raimond became pastor. The cornerstone of a combination church and school was laid on June 27, 1909, and the church dedicated on October 30, 1909. The population of the parish consists of about 500 Italian Catholics. The value of the church property is $13,000. The school is in charge of 6 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, and has an attendance of 113 pupils.

St. Francis de Sales, Buffalo, N.Y. — Territory was taken from the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Vincent and St. Nicholas, and formed into the new parish of St. Francis de Sales on July 23, 1912. Rev. J. C. Carr was appointed to organize the congregation, which consisted of 200 families. Father Carr was born in New York State, educated at Canisius College, Buffalo, and at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, where he was ordained on June 11, 1904. He was assistant at Annunciation Church, Buffalo, pastor at Fillmore for two years, and Boston, N.Y., for the same period.

The first church was a temporary structure which was erected in three days and seated 200. The present combination building was completed in June, 1913, at a cost of $75,000. It is a handsome brick structure, the upper floors of which are used as a school and hall and the lower as a church. The church seats 600; the school 350; and the hall 600. The school was opened in September, 1913, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Father Carr bought a frame rectory for $4800. The debt on the parish property is $60,000.

The following societies are established: Holy Name (75 members); Christian Mothers (80); Girls' Sodality (93); and St. Aloysius (46). The congregation in 1914 has increased to 450.

St. Francis Xavier, Buffalo, N.Y. — The parish of St. Francis Xavier was established on December 5, 1849, by Bishop Timon. The work of organizing the parish was entrusted to Rev. Francis Guth, V.G., of St. Louis' parish. Father Guth established a school in rented quarters, and there said Mass. In the following year the congregation purchased two acres of land on which a small chapel was built, which was also used for school purposes. Revs. Bernard Fritsch, S.J., Michael Guth and Aloysius Somogyi had charge of the mission until the appointment of Rev. Nicholas F. Sester as first resident pastor on March 16, 1851. In the following year the congregation erected a larger church, which was dedicated in the spring of 1853. Father Sester built the rectory in the summer of 1856, and retired from the parish in the following year.

The pastors succeeding him were: Revs. Dominic Geymer (until November, 1857); Anthony Saeger (until May, 1858); Aloysius Hatalla (until January 30, 1859); John Ignatius Zawistowiski (until July, 1861), during whose administration the church was incorporated, a cemetery blessed, and a tower and chime of bells added to the church; J. A. Moschall (until September, 1861); George Foertsch, S.J. (until May 23, 1864); Henry T. Martens, O.M.I. (until February 4, 1867), who purchased more land and extended the church; Henry Feldman (until March 3, 1873); and Francis X. Kofler (until March 13, 1893).

The pastor, Rev. Charles Schaus, was born in New Oregon, Erie County, N.Y., on December 18, 1861, and was ordained in Venlo, Holland, on July 13, 1884. He began the erection of the handsome school building now in use soon after assuming charge of the parish, and in 1898 built a fine parochial residence. To Father Schaus' efforts is due the handsome new church, in the basilican style, which was solemnly dedicated by Bishop Colton on February 2, 1913. He is assisted by Rev. Charles Kraehn.

The school, which dates from the foundation of the parish, has 450 pupils, taught by 8 Sisters of St. Joseph and 3 lay teachers. The parish at present numbers about 3000 Catholics, mostly Germans, and is bounded by the Niagara River, Ferry Street, Delaware Avenue and the city line.

The parish societies are: Men's Sodality; St. Aloysius' Sodality (for boys); Maidens' Sodality; Christian Mothers' Sodality; League of the Sacred Heart; Confraternity of the Bona Mors; Scapular of Mt. Carmel; Confraternity of the Rosary; St. Joseph's Beneficiary Society; North Buffalo Catholic Association and Library.

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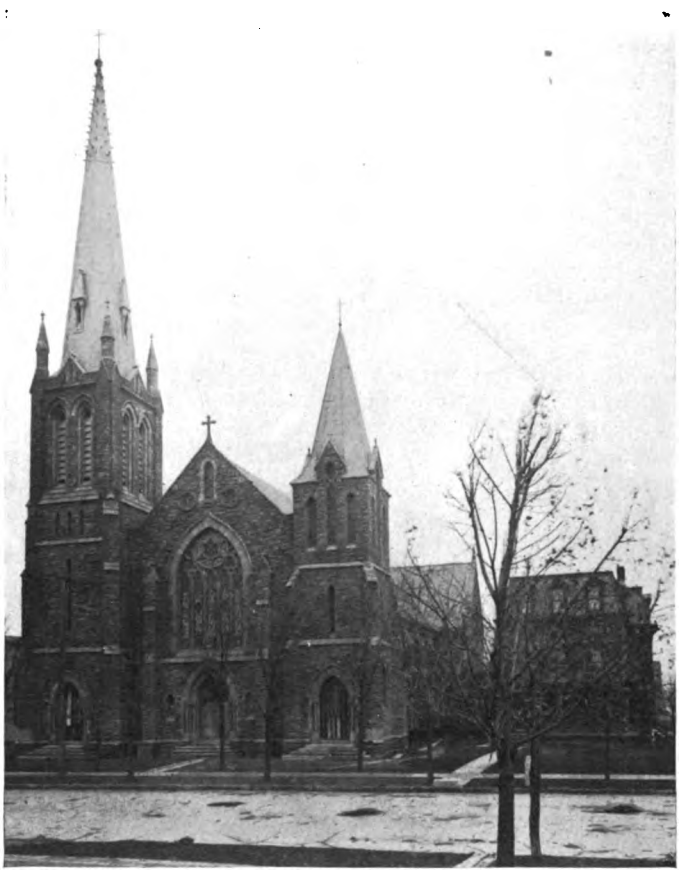
ST. GERARD, Buffalo, N.Y. — In the spring of 1902, Rev. William Schreck, an assistant at the Church of the Seven Dolors, was appointed by Bishop Quigley (later Archbishop of Chicago) to found a new parish for the Germans in the northeast section of the town. Father Schreck took up the work of organization, and on June 8 said Mass for the 90 families of the congregation in a hall, which was remodeled to serve as a church, rectory and school. He entrusted the 85 pupils to the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis. In the meantime a site for a church was obtained at the corner of Bailey and Delavan Avenues, and the cornerstone of a combination church and school was laid. The building was completed at a cost of $25,000, and on October 28 was dedicated by the Bishop. Within a short time the congregation numbered 500 families, and nearly 500 children were in attendance at the school. In 1903 a comfortable rectory was built, and in 1908 a convent for the Sisters was added. Believing that Catholic societies are the pillars of the religious and social life in a parish, Father Schreck made his object the foundation and promotion of sodalities and societies. A branch of the C.M.B.A. was founded, as well as one of the Knights of St. John and societies for girls and boys. On March 19, 1911, the parishioners held a meeting and decided to erect a new church. Work was begun on May 10, and on September 29, 1911, the cornerstone was laid. The church, a handsome building of Stony Creek limestone, is a replica of St. Paul-Outside-the-Walls, and was dedicated on October 30, 1913. It is 150 by 80 feet, with a seating capacity of 1000, and with a tower 140 feet high. Over $100,000 has been expended on it, and its full completion means a further outlay of $50,000. The congregation numbers 500 families, and has given 6 nuns to the Church. The school roll for 1914 shows 540 pupils in charge of 10 Sisters.



ANNUNCIATION, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Father Schreck was born in Buffalo on March 1, 1870, studied at Canisius College, Buffalo, and Innsbruck University, and was ordained in 1897. He was an assistant at the Church of Seven Dolors from 1897 to 1902. His assistant, Rev. Joseph Hoernschemeyer, who was appointed in August, 1908, was also born at Buffalo, and received his education at Canisius College and Innsbruck University.

HOLY ANGELS, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish is in charge of the Oblate Missionaries of Mary Immaculate. These missionaries were invited to Buffalo by Bishop Timon in 1851 to take charge of the Diocesan Seminary and College which were opened in a brick house where the cathedral rectory now stands. Father Corbett was the first pastor. The congregation worshiped for a long time in a small chapel at the corner of West Avenue and York Street, which had been used as a hospital for the insane patients of the poorhouse. The church was begun in the autumn of 1857, completed in 1858, and dedicated in that year by Bishop Timon.

In May, 1860, Rev. J. M. Guillard, O.M.I., became pastor, and enlarged the church, to which he added a fine marble altar. In 1865 he went to Ottawa, but returned as pastor in 1873 at the death of Father Sallaz, who had just built a pastoral residence. Other pastors were Fathers Maloney, Pailier, Trudeau, Coopman, and Kavanaugh of this Order. Father Guillard's second pastorate lasted for sixteen years, during which he was also superior of the Oblate community. He built in 1880 the Holy Angels' school, and also built the Barton Street school, now in the parish of the Annunciation, and the Brayton Street school, now in the parish of the Nativity. The Juniorate, a preparatory college for aspirants to the Order, was opened in 1891, with a staff of 7 Fathers, 5 scholastics, 3 lay brothers, and 18 juniors. In 1894 with the assent of Bishop Ryan a college in connection with the Juniorate was opened. There is a fine academy for girls (Holy

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Angels' Academy), in charge of 15 Gray Nuns of the Cross, with 630 pupils.

In 1888 Rev. D. O'Riordan was appointed superior and pastor, and during his pastorate the church was decorated and the towers renewed. In March, 1892, Rev. Theophile Lavoie became pastor, and was succeeded in 1893 by Rev. James McGrath. Father McGrath died suddenly on January 12, 1896, of heart disease, while on his way to Lowell. His successor was Rev. James Quinn, during whose pastorate many fine paintings and statues were added to the church. Rev. M. F. Fallon, O.M.I., D.D., successor to Father Quinn, who was followed by Rev. William J. Kirwin, O.M.I. The assistants are: Revs. J. C. Duffy, A. H. Kunz and J. P. O'Brien — all Oblates.

Holy Family, Buffalo, N.Y. — In 1902 a new parish was formed in South Buffalo from portions of St. Stephen's, St. Theresa's and St. Patrick's Church of West Seneca. Rev. J. Nash, D.D., the pastor, purchased the property of William J. Connors on South Park Avenue for $20,000. One of the buildings was converted into a temporary church. He built a rectory in 1905, and a handsome stone church in 1908. In 1913 the interior of the church was beautifully decorated. The style of decoration follows the old Gaelic, and the church is probably the only one in America having this distinction. The sanctuary has two panels taken in their entirety from the "Gospels of Lindisfarne", and many of the soffits' decorations are facsimiles of the "Book of Kells". The parish consists of about 500 families, and is one of the best organized and most promising in Buffalo. Assisting the pastor is Rev. Francis Jones. The parochial school, which is in charge of 6 Sisters of Mercy, has an attendance of 300 pupils.

Holy Name of Jesus, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish is made up of both English and German-speaking people, and was founded by Bishop Ryan in 1884, Rev. J. C. Long being placed in charge. Father Long continued to reside at the cathedral for a time, finally securing property on Bailey Avenue, a short distance from Walden Avenue, where a small frame church was erected. A temporary parochial residence was rented until a suitable rectory could be built. Rev. D. M. Reilly, the present pastor, was appointed in 1896, and having placed the parish on a good financial basis, replaced the little frame church with a larger edifice. With the enthusiastic coöperation of his people, he raised the funds for a magnificent marble church which is one of the finest in that part of Buffalo. Father Reilly is assisted by Rev. Arthur J. Hutchinson. The school, in charge of 5 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, has 256 pupils. A new school building was opened in November, 1913.

Holy Spirit, Buffalo, N.Y. — In June, 1910, Bishop Colton commissioned Rev. J. V. Hennessey, Ph.D., D.D., to form a parish in a new section of Buffalo from territory which had been included in the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Joseph and St. Mark. William Hotchkiss donated five lots for a site, and on August 4, 1910, ground was broken for a frame church and rectory. The congregation, aggregated from a district where shops and manufactories are grouped, is a transient one, and, owing to certain real estate conditions, little building has been done within the parish limits, so that the territory is sparsely settled. On March 30, 1913, Bishop Colton erected a shrine to St. Rita in the church, and since its erection large numbers from the city and surrounding country come to do honor to the Saint. The congregation, which originally consisted of 15 families, in 1913 numbered 25 families, and at the beginning of 1914, 35, with an average membership of 140 souls. On September 5, 1913, three lots were purchased and a two-story frame house built to serve as a school and hall. The school was opened on January 5, 1914, with an attendance of 64 pupils under 2 Sisters of St. Mary. The Sisters' house, adjoining the school, was bought on December 30, 1913. Besides the Rosary, Altar and Holy Name Societies, there are branches of the C.M.B.A. and L.C.B.A. which were established in February, 1913. The Confraternity of St. Rita numbers over 1000.

Immaculate Conception, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish owes the spacious tract of land known as the Immaculate Conception Church property to M. LeCouteulx de Caumont, who in 1839 donated a site for a church for the English-speaking Catholics of Buffalo. (*See* General Article.) Buffalo at the time of this gift belonged to the Diocese of New York. With innumerable calls upon his time and attention Archbishop Hughes overlooked the necessity of fulfilling the conditions attached to the French pioneer's gift, and when, in 1847, John Timon became the first Bishop of Buffalo, it had passed into the hands of French heirs. Bishop Timon took steps to recover it, and on January 1, 1849, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick was assigned to build a church for Irish Catholics with the legacy. With the establishment of this parish, Buffalo had four Catholic churches. Opposite the little frame church were three small dwellings occupied by the Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the venerable Mother Magdalen, and not far away, in another frame building, were the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul under the direction of Sister Rosalind.

Father Peter Brown assumed charge of the parish in July, 1850. He was occasionally sent on other missions, and during his absence his duties were performed by Revs. Hugh Fitzsimmons, John McCabe, George Lennon, Frank O'Farrel. In 1856 he departed for another mission, and so generous had his gifts been towards the poor that he would have gone away absolutely penniless had not the friend who accompanied him to the train induced him to accept a small purse. Father James M. Early, his successor, began the erection of a brick church, the corner-

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stone of which was laid in August, 1856, and, the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception having recently been proclaimed, the building was dedicated to St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception. Father Early left in 1861, and among his successors were Revs. Michael Purcell, P. Colgan, T. Gleason, T. Cahill, D. Kendrick, Edward Quigley, Edward Kelly, John O'Mara, James Rogers, and Thomas A. Donohue, D.D., the present pastor. Father Donohue succeeded as permanent rector upon the death of Father Rogers in August, 1893. In 1900 he started the present stone church, at a cost of $76,000, and St. James' Mission for poor children at a cost of $14,000 in 1902. The church is Gothic in style, seats 900, cost $80,000, and has a debt of $25,000. The parochial school was built by Father Rogers at a cost of $24,000, and was entrusted to the Sisters of St. Joseph. Graduates of this school have one year's high school work to their credit. The attendance is 320. The parish societies are: Altar Society (100), Children of Mary (100), Living Rosary (200), Holy Name (300), Catholic Benevolent Association (300).

The congregation numbers 2600, and has given 2 priests and 7 nuns to the Church. The church property is valued at $150,000, and the records for 1913 show 80 baptisms, 30 marriages and 108 confirmations.

ST. COLUMBA, BUFFALO, N.Y.

St. Joachim, Buffalo, N.Y. — This German congregation was organized about 1908 and placed in charge of Rev. Henry J. Laudenbach. The present pastor is Rev. A. Fricker. The parochial school has an attendance of 284 pupils, and is conducted by 6 Sisters of St. Francis.

St. John Baptist, Buffalo, N.Y. — Previous to 1867 all the Catholics living at Black Rock attended the Church of St. Francis Xavier on East Street. There was no resident pastor at St. Francis Xavier Church at that time, but the congregation was under the care of Father Martin, of the Holy Angels' Church on Porter Avenue. One Sunday in March, 1867, Father Martin announced that the English-speaking persons present should meet in the schoolhouse after Mass. At this meeting they were told that there was no longer room for them at St. Francis, and they should provide church accommodations for themselves. They accordingly rented the upper floor of North Buffalo Hall, and Father Glennon, from the cathedral, came every Sunday to say Mass for them. Meetings were held at Collins' store

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on Niagara Street, and a committee was appointed, which selected a site on the corner of Hertel Avenue and East Street for the new church. Bishop Timon and Vicar-General Gleason approved the choice of the committee; and the prospective church was called St. John, in compliment to John Cantillon, who took such an active interest in the new congregation. Rev. Father McNab attended the congregation from the cathedral after Father Glennon's departure, and said Mass for them in the rented hall until the new church was ready for services. The new church, a plain, small brick building, was dedicated in 1868. In those days it was a long journey from the cathedral to Black Rock. The one-horse car ran at irregular intervals and slow speed as far down Niagara Street as Amherst Street, where the line of rapid transit for those days ended. The priest coming from the cathedral was compelled to walk from Amherst Street to the church on Hertel Avenue. The people were naturally anxious to have a priest of their own, one whom they could easily reach in case of sickness, and who would not be obliged to come such a long and inconvenient journey to serve them on Sundays.

Shortly after the church was dedicated, Rev. P. Mazureth was appointed the first resident pastor. He boarded until a rectory was prepared. Father Mazureth was very energetic and laborious, and besides collecting money to pay for the brick rectory, even worked with his hands, like one of the workmen.

The Lower Rock became a busy and prosperous place after the formation of the parish. There were several important manufactures; and with the facilities of dockage along the river, and railroad transportation, many advantages promising rapid growth were offered. The little congregagation also grew rapidly, and when Rev. John O'Donohue came in 1872, he found the little brick church too small for his congregation. He built a large addition, added an altar, and improved the interior. He died here on March 8, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. Peter Donohue. Father Donohue established a parochial school in an old Methodist church building, which he bought and moved to the lot in the rear of the church. Rev. Edward Kelly was appointed pastor in 1884, and remained here about one year, when he was assigned to the work of building up a new parish, in what was called the Upper Rock, from portions of the congregation of St. John the Baptist and the Holy Angels. This division took away more than one-half the congregation from St. John the Baptist's.

Father Kelley was succeeded in 1885 by Rev. Thomas Donohue, D.D. Dr. Donohue bought a new organ for the church and purchased a lot adjoining the school for a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were introduced as teachers of the school shortly after his arrival. He was succeeded in October, 1893, by Rev. B. B. Grattan, who made many improvements in the church and house. On Father Grattan's death in August, 1902, Rev. M. Noonan succeeded. During his administration the parish took on new life, and improvement after improvement was made in the

ST. ELIZABETH (HUNGARIAN)
BUFFALO, N.Y.

church property. He immediately took steps to replace the old frame school, and to his efforts is due the beautiful brick school and lyceum building. His next step was to secure a suitable convent for the Sisters. The rectory was old and needed many repairs, and as a testimonial in appreciation of his untiring efforts, the parishioners decided that nothing short of a new rectory in keeping with the school would suffice. The rapidly growing congregation was already too large for the old church building, and Father Noonan started to collect funds for a new church. Rev. John F. Ryan, the pastor, is assisted by Rev. George V. Callahan. The school is in charge of 6 Sisters of St. Joseph, and has an attendance of 294 pupils.

St. John Baptist, Buffalo, N.Y. — In 1906 a parish was founded for the Ruthenian Catholics of the Greek Rite, and a frame church in the Roman style and with seats for 350 was erected in 1907 at a cost of $4500. A frame rectory costing $4500 was then added. The parochial property is valued at $12,000, and carries a debt of $6350. The pastors in charge of the parish were: Revs. Hrywinck, Dobrotwir, G. Velyhorsky, V. Stech, J. Dorozynsky, Leo Sembratowicz, V. Dowhowych and John Ortynsky the present incumbent. Father Ortynsky was born in Galicia on September 27, 1873. He also attends the Greek Ruthenian Church of St. Nicholas in Buffalo and the Ruthenians at North Tonawanda, Lackawanna and Lancaster.

The congregation numbers 250 souls, and the records for 1913 show 30 baptisms, 30 confirmations,

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6 marriages and 25 First Communions. There is a St. John the Baptist Society for men and Immaculate Conception Society for women (24 members). The school attached to the parish has an attendance of 26 pupils.

ST. JOHN CANTIUS, Buffalo, N.Y. — St. John's was founded in 1892 for the Polish Catholics, and entrusted to Rev. Thomas Flaczek. Father Flaczek built a frame rectory and made plans for the church, which was finished by his successor, Rev. John Pitass, the pioneer Polish priest of Buffalo. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Peter Basinski, L. Chodacki, Adam Marcinkiewicz, Th. Semelko, and Andrew S. Garstka, who was appointed in 1910. Assisting Father Garstka is Rev. Francis J. Kaluzny, D.D.

The church, which is of brick, in the Gothic style, cost about $100,000, and, owing to its handsome paintings, altars and decorations, is most beautiful. Plans are made for a new rectory. In 1893 a splendid brick school, with accommodations for 1000 children, was erected. Its attendance in 1913 was 951, in charge of 15 Felician Sisters. The Felician Sisters have charge also of a home on Miller Avenue for working girls and for babies whose mothers go to work during the day. This home was built by Mount Carmel Guild.

The congregation numbers over 6000, and it shows an increase due to natural growth. Fourteen Catholic societies exist in the parish.

ST. JOHN EVANGELIST, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish, situated in South Buffalo, has a mixed congregation of English and a few Germans. It was organized in 1906 by Rev. Michael J. Weber, the present pastor. Father Weber is a native of Buffalo. He studied in the parochial schools, at Canisius College, and at St. Bonaventure's, Allegany, N.Y. Before commissioned to start a new parish, he was first pastor at West Valley, where he built a school and rectory, and improved the church.

The parish occupies an ideal site surrounded by the lovely Cazenovia Park. The combination church and school is of white terra-cotta brick, three stories in height. The basement contains the rooms of the St. John's Club, one of the leading social organizations of South Buffalo. The societies are: Holy Name, Sodality of the Children of Mary, St. Elizabeth's Society for women, and benevolent associations for men and women. In 1913 a beautiful new rectory of white and terra-cotta brick was built.

ST. JOHN CANTIUS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

The school, which is on the second floor, is taught by 6 Sisters of Mercy, and has 235 pupils. The parish in 1906 had about 70 families; in 1914 there are about 350 families totalling 1600 souls. The value of the church property is estimated at $100,000.

ST. JOHN MARON, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded about 1904 for the Syrian Catholics of Buffalo, who came to Buffalo about 1897. The

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church was consecrated on March 19, 1904, by Bishop Colton. It is of brick, seats 300, and has a debt of $3000; the cost of erection was $10,000. The rectory, which was also built in this year, is free from debt. Rev. J. Aziz, the founder, was succeeded in 1908 by Rev. Francis Shemalie.

Father Shemalie was born at Mt. Lebanon, Syria, in 1868, and was educated at the University of St. Joseph, Beyrout, finishing his studies at St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained by Cardinal Richard on June 11, 1897, and during 1898 and 1899 was director of St. Joseph's College, Mt. Lebanon. In 1901 he was director of St. John Maron Seminary, and was a missionary for some years. On March 1, 1908, he arrived in America, and went at once to Buffalo. In 1912 Father Shemalie built a frame schoolhouse at a cost of $4000. It has a seating capacity of 100 and an attendance of 75 pupils, in charge of 2 Sisters of St. Francis, 1 lay brother and 1 lay teacher.

The congregation has increased to 500, due to conversions, immigration and natural growth. In 1911 there were 35 confirmed, and in 1913 there were 45 baptisms and 6 marriages. The societies established are: the St. John Maron Association and the Happy Death Society (120 members).

St. Joseph, Buffalo, N.Y. — A controversy between the German Catholics of Elysville and North Bush regarding the location of a church which would be generally accessible was at last amicably adjusted, and a church was begun in 1850 under the direction of the Jesuits from St. Michael's, Buffalo. Rev. S. Gruber came in February, 1853, as the first resident pastor of St. Joseph's parish, and remained until May, 1855. The Redemptorists then looked after the parish until December 9, 1855, when Rev. Koenig took charge. The pastors following him were: Revs. M. Steger (1857); J. Zowistowski (1855); the Franciscans (1859); Revs. J. Rossvog (1859–60); J. M. Arndt (1860); G. G. Pax (1861–62); the Redemptorists and Jesuits from St. Michael's Church (1862–73); Revs. N. Sorg (1873–74); G. Geppert (1874–78); A. Adolph (1878); G. Gysen (1878–83); G. Zurcher (1885–1900); M. Phillips; and Joseph Schemel.

A school was begun in Father Gysen's pastorate and entrusted to the Sisters of St. Joseph, and a brick church was built by Father Zurcher while Father Phillips built the parochial residence. The school roll for 1914 shows 96 pupils and 2 Sisters.

St. Louis, Buffalo, N.Y. — In 1828 Father Badin came to Buffalo, and for six weeks held services in the courthouse and in the home of a French nobleman, one of the founders of Buffalo, Stephen Louis Le Couteulx de Caumont, where he was a guest. The priest urged the Catholics to organize, and on January 1, 1829, M. Le Couteulx donated to Bishop DuBois the ground for a church, school, rectory and cemetery. In the following July the ground was blessed by the Bishop who had come to Buffalo for that purpose, and St. Louis' church, the first in the city of Buffalo, was built. The Bishop also dedicated a cemetery, and shortly afterwards sent Rev. Nicholas Mertz to take charge of the parish. The first baptism recorded by Father Mertz is dated November 15, 1829.

Father Mertz was a venerable priest and a familiar figure in Buffalo during his pastorate. He always wore the costume of the European parish priest. A small frame building was at first rented, and a school started, but the people, though poor, were determined to build a church, and, finally, unable to give money, they built a rude structure of logs with their own hands. The interstices were filled with a primitive mortar made of clay mixed with straw, not an unusual building material in that time and much used for chimneys. The cornerstone was laid on July 8, 1831, and the church was dedicated to the Lamb of God. In 1835 Father Mertz began to fail in health, and Rev. Alexander Pax was sent as his assistant. In 1836, when Father Mertz went to Europe for a rest, Father Pax became pastor. By 1843 he had built a large brick church around the old building. On March 25, 1885, the whole church was totally destroyed by fire. Rev. Joseph M. Sorg, who was at that time pastor, built a frame church, which in turn gave way to the present structure. The cornerstone was laid on May 29, 1886, and the church was blessed on August 25, 1889. Father Sorg did not live to see the building completed, as he died on September 15, 1885.

Other pastors were: Revs. Francis Guth (1844–51); (owing to difficulties between Bishop Timon and the trustees of the church there was no pastor from May, 1851, to June, 1855); William Deiters (1855–61); J. A. Moshall (1861–62); Dr. F. A. Gerber (1862–63); Sergius de Schoulepnikoff (1864–67); J. M. Sorg (1867–85); and Monsignor Paul Hoelscher, D.D., M.R., (September, 1888), who has added much to the interior beauty of the church. He is assisted by Revs. Walter F. Fornes and Albert Rung. The school, taught by 2 Christian Brothers and 6 Sisters of St. Joseph, has 265 pupils. The chapel at St. Mary's Widow and Infant Asylum is attended from St. Louis' Church.

Monsignor Paul Hoelscher was born on June 29, 1852, in Münster, Westphalia. After graduating from the Gymnasium of his native city in 1870 he went to the University of Innsbruck to study theology. There he obtained the degree of doctor of theology on July 3, 1875, and was ordained priest for the Diocese of Buffalo on July 25 of the same year. On June 4, 1876, he arrived in this country. Bishop Ryan appointed him his secretary and chancellor in September, 1877, which offices he held until the end of 1888. During these years he built the Chapel of Mercy on the Island and organized the new parish, and built the first church of St. Agnes in East Buffalo. After the death of Dean Sorg on September 15, 1888, Father Hoelscher was appointed pastor of St. Louis' Church. On February 14, 1905, Pope Pius X

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conferred on him the dignity of Domestic Prelate. On September 14, 1913, the church was consecrated amid great rejoicing.

The parish societies are: St. Joseph's Sodality for men; St. Aloysius' Sodality for young men; Archconfraternity of Christian Mothers; St. Cecilia's and St. Agnes' Sodality for young ladies; Archconfraternity of the Sacred Heart; III Order of S. Francis; Propagation of the Faith; Holy Childhood; Dramatic Circle; Branch 15, C.M.B.A.; Branch 368, L.C.B.A.

The Catholic population of the parish, which has for the last 30 years steadily decreased owing to the uptown march of business and the building of new churches within and near the confines of the parish, is estimated at 2400 souls.

St. Lucy, Buffalo, N.Y. — In March, 1906, Rev. L. F. Sharkey was appointed to organize this parish for the Italians of the east side who had been attending St. Columba's Church on account of the distance to St. Anthony's. A Presbyterian church was bought, and was dedicated by Bishop Colton on August 26, 1906. Opposite the church two houses were bought, one for a rectory and the other for a school. The congregation has outgrown these buildings, and now (1914) plans are ready for a larger church and school. The school attendance is 320, and 5 sisters of St. Mary from Lockport have charge.

Father Sharkey was born at Lockport, N.Y., in 1874, and educated at the parochial and high schools, and at Niagara University. He spent four years at the Propaganda College, Rome, and was ordained in 1900. He is assisted by Rev. Angelo Saino from the Diocese of Vigevano, Italy.

The societies established are: Annunciation, Madonna of Pierno, Holy Family, League of the Sacred Heart, Altar, and Children of Mary.

The parish records for 1913 show: 2300 parishioners; 212 baptisms; 63 confirmations; 108 First Communicants, and 47 marriages.

St. Luke, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded for the Polish Catholics of Buffalo, and was organized on July 19, 1908, by Rev. L. T. Stein. Services were first held in a temporary building, and the cornerstone of a combination church, hall and school, a fireproof structure, was laid by Bishop Colton on September 27, 1908, and the building was dedicated on February 14, 1909. The church is at the corner of Sycamore Street and Miller Avenue. There are 237 pupils in the school, which is conducted by 6 Felician Sisters. The parish societies are: St. Luke's Beneficial; the Holy Rosary; St. Cecilia; Children of Mary. On Father Stein's return to Poland, early in 1914, Rev. S. Fimowicz took charge. Father Fimowicz was born on May 1, 1881, at Shenandoah, Pa., educated at the Polish Seminary, Detroit, Mich., and ordained at Buffalo by Bishop Colton, on February 27, 1904.

St. Mark, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded on June 25, 1908. The first pastor, Rev. John J. McMahon, who is still in charge, built the church and rectory in nine months, the dedication of the former being performed on September 6. In November, 1914, a new church will be begun, which will seat 650, and cost $100,000. The Catholic population numbers 500, and the parish societies are: Holy Name; St. Aloysius; St. Agnes; Altar; Rosary and Scapular; and Children of Mary.

St. Mary, Buffalo, N.Y. — Some of the German Catholics of St. Louis' parish desired to withdraw and form a church of their own, and asked that the Redemptorists might come to Buffalo and establish a new church for German Catholics. In 1842 there were no German priests in that city. Bishop Hughes acceded to their desires, and Rev. Benedict Bayer, C.SS.R., came to found the new parish in 1843 (*see* Vol. I, pages 363 and 364, for account of the foundation and erection of church). Rev. William Whalen, pastor of St. Patrick's, which was at the corner of Ellicott and Batavia Streets, received Father Bayer kindly and offered the use of his church till other arrangements could be made. On December 9, Father Bayer inserted a notice in "The Weltberger" that on the next day, Sunday, services for German Catholics would be held in the basement of St. Patrick's. The little hall was crowded, and during the following year the parish was organized. On December 20, 1843 Father Bayer was replaced by Rev. Nicholas Alig, C.SS.R., by whom the site for the church was bought from James Milnor on February 22, 1844. The only expense attached to the first building was the cost of material, the labor being entirely furnished by the congregation. The building was 180 by 50 feet and 16 feet high. In 1850 Father Alig started a school in a rented building on Pine Street, taught by a lay teacher, Mr. Schmitt. He rented another house on Batavia Street for a girls' school, and in 1845 built a small rectory. In November, 1845, he was succeeded by Father Bayer. A mission given in the Lent of 1846, the first ever given in Buffalo, was attended by immense crowds. When it was decided that a new church was needed, Bishop Hughes sent his check for $350. The present church was dedicated in 1850.

In 1849 Rev. Joseph Helmprächt, C.SS.R., then rector, secured the Sisters of Notre Dame to take charge of the schools. Cholera broke out in Buffalo in 1851, and many children were orphaned. Father Helmprächt bought the house adjoining the Sisters' residence for an orphan asylum, in 1852, at a cost of $5000. The Sisters looked after these orphans until 1874, when the German Catholic Orphan Asylum for the diocese was founded. In 1868 Father Hespelein built a second school building, the first having been erected in 1851. In 1874 the Orphan Asylum was removed to the site of the old burial-ground on Dodge Street, which was purchased from Bishop Ryan for $25,000. Father Schauer, C.SS.R., who succeeded Father Hespelein, was mainly instrumental in organizing the association formed to care for the

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orphans. The removal of the asylum gave room for the erection of a fine brick schoolhouse. A new convent was also built for the Sisters in 1874.

In 1900 Father Stern, C.SS.R., found all the property in good condition, except the church. This he renovated, adding a new marble altar, the gift of the Strauss family. Father Frank, appointed in 1901, continued the work, adding new stained-glass windows, and replacing the brick columns with granite. On January 24, 1904, the renovated church was reopened by Bishop Colton. The great burial-ground at Pine Hill for German and French Catholics was started at a meeting held in St. Mary's on February 21, 1859. On April 10, 1911, the new lyceum and gymnasium, which was erected by Father Parr at a cost of $117,000, was opened and blessed by the Bishop. The lyceum serves as a meeting place for the various societies, and contains comfortable rooms for the girls' reading circle as well as clubrooms, a library, billiard room, etc. Rev. Francis T. Parr, C.SS.R., the present pastor, is assisted by Fathers Joseph Fröhlich, Joseph Hamel, Francis X. Müller, John Denges, Hubert J. Zilles, and Bernard Niehaus, all Redemptorists, and 4 lay brothers. The school, conducted by 19 School Sisters of Notre Dame has 580 pupils. There is a chapel at St. Francis' Asylum for the aged.

St. Mary's C.Y.M.A. gymnasium and hall was erected at a cost of $117,000. It is a fireproof three-story building with an adjoining two-story gymnasium. Provisions are made for every modern athletic sport and the building is furnished with baths, swimming-pool, bowling alley, billiard and card rooms, library, reception parlors and spacious lecture hall. It is the first building of its kind in Buffalo and membership is not restricted to the parishioners.

St. Mary Magdalene, Buffalo, N.Y. — For many years the Catholics in this section were without a church within convenient distance, and in June, 1899, in answer to a petition from 300 persons, Bishop Quigley sent Rev. J. C. Bubenheim, the present pastor, to organize a congregation. Father Bubenheim was assisted by Rev. Father Pfeil, S.J., of St. Michael's. Mass was first said for the new congregation on June 25 in a two-story house on Utica Street and Fillmore Avenue. A school was started in some rented rooms, which soon proved too small, and Father Bubenheim built a combined church, school and residence which was dedicated on March 18, 1900, by Bishop Quigley. The building is a three-story one of brick, the first floor being used as a church, the second as a school, and the third as a hall. In September, 1901, a rectory was built, and a house for the Sisters soon followed. The increase in the congregation necessitated a new church, and on September 9, 1906, the cornerstone was laid. On October 20, 1907, the first Mass was celebrated in the building immediately following the dedication ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Colton. The church is of terra-cotta brick in the Gothic style. The front is flanked by two towers with graceful cupolas. The interior is artistically decorated. In the spring of 1913 a magnificent organ was installed.

St. Mary Magdalen's congregation comprises over 1800 souls, and the parochial school, in charge of 9 Sisters of St. Joseph and the Christian Brothers, is attended by about 800 children. The value of the parochial property is estimated at $200,000. The societies established are: Knights of St. John; C.M.B.A.; St. Aloysius'; Christian Mothers; St. Agnes'; Young Women's; and L.C.B.A.

Father Bubenheim was born in New York on September 25, 1863, and educated at De La Salle Institute and Manhattan College, New York. He made his theological studies at Vineland, N.J., and was ordained on June 18, 1889. Assisting him at St. Mary's are Revs. Peter Hueges and Philip Hildebrandt.

St. Matthew, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was established in 1908 to meet the growing needs of the German Catholics between the Belt-Line, Erie R. R., Genesee and Ferry Streets. This territory was hitherto included in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, Seven Dolors, St. Vincent and St. Gerard. On August 2, 1908, the temporary church, a frame one, was dedicated. The school was held on the upper floor, and opened in September of the same year with 63 children. At the end of the school year there were 156, and 33 made their first communion. The school roll in 1914 showed 300 pupils, under the charge of 5 Sisters of St. Joseph.

The church was blown down by a tornado on June 19, 1910, and the congregation was obliged to set about the work of rebuilding it, with no insurance. In the autumn a large site on E. Ferry, Wyoming and Moselle Streets was purchased, and a stone basement structure, 80 by 135 feet, was erected at a cost of $23,000. The dedication took place on October 8, 1911, and since that date the old church serves as a school and Sisters' residence. On the day of the dedication, 168 children were confirmed. A commodious rectory of brick, stone and cement was built beside the church at a cost of $10,000.

The congregation numbered 780 souls in 1909; 1350 in 1912; and 1500 in 1914. The records for 1913 showed 70 baptisms; 75 confirmations; 20 marriages; and about 10,000 communions.

Father George Sellinger, the founder and present pastor, was born in the Rhine Palatinate on December 31, 1866. He studied at a parochial school until 1872; made his humanities at the gymnasium at Spire until 1885; served as a soldier in Munich until 1886; studied at the University of Munich until 1888. He was ordained on August 18, 1889, and served at Spire until 1898, when he came to the Diocese of Buffalo.

St. Michael, Buffalo, N.Y. — Bishop Timon formed this parish for the Catholics who were

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ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
BUFFALO, N.Y.

ST. GERARD
BUFFALO, N.Y.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE
BUFFALO, N.Y.

ready to leave St. Louis' parish on account of a disagreement (*See* history of the latter parish), and appointed Rev. Lucas Caveng, S.J., its pastor.

Father Caveng said Mass in the basement of St. Peter's French Church for the new congregation on May 18, 1851, about 100 people being present. The Bishop offered to the Jesuits, at a nominal sum, the Squier property on Washington Street, which he had purchased as a site for his cathedral, on condition that they should build there a college and church for the Germans. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Timon on August 20, 1851, and the church was dedicated by him on January 1, 1852. A month later a little school was opened near the church.

Father Caveng died in January, 1862, and was succeeded by Father Vetter, who remained until the advent of Father Durthaller. During Father Durthaller's pastorate a larger church was built, all efforts to reunite the congregation of St. Louis under the control of the Jesuits having proved futile. The new church was dedicated on June 16, 1867, by Bishop Lynch of Toronto. It is of Buffalo limestone, in the modern Roman style, with a seating capacity of 1224. The cost of erection was $120,000. In July, 1867, Father Reiter took charge for a few months; his successor, Rev. William Becker, S.J., built a new brick school in 1873 at a cost of $30,000. It is in charge of eight Sisters of St. Francis, and has an attendance of 300 pupils. Towards the end of 1868, the church was given over completely to the Jesuits of the German province, and in 1907 the latter gave it to the charge of the Jesuits of the New York-Maryland province.

Since 1870 the church has been intimately connected with Canisius College, the rector of which is also the rector ex-officio of St. Michael's Church. In 1876 Rev. Joseph Kreusch was appointed acting pastor, and during his incumbency of ten years he finished the tower of the church. His successor, Rev. H. Kamp, installed an organ. Rev. Joseph Faber, who took charge in 1894, added new altars, pulpit and communion rail of marble and onyx. Rev. Bernard C. Cohausz, was appointed to the pastorate in 1908. Father Cohausz was born at Nordwalde, Westphalia, on October 30, 1868. He entered the Society in 1889, came to America in 1894, and was ordained at Valkenburg, Holland, in 1901. From 1903 to 1906 he was vice-president of Canisius College. The Fathers engaged in parish work are: Revs. Ludwig G. Bonvin, Frederick J. Bunse, Leo Osterrath and John Lutz, all Jesuits, residing at Canisius College.

The parish property is valued at $250,000, and has a debt of $10,000. The congregation, 500 families, is decreasing. The societies established are: Bona Mors (1000 members), League of the Sacred Heart (1000), and B. V. M. scdalities (1200). In 1913 there were 128 baptisms, 200 confirmations and 70 marriages.

ST. MONICA, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was formed in 1912, and placed in charge of Rev. P. J. Wilson. Mass was said for the first time on the last Sunday of October, 1912, in a rented store which still serves as a temporary church. Property was bought on Orlando Street, and a building 60 ft. by 120 ft. was erected. The basement contains society rooms; the first floor is the church, with a seating capacity of 600; the third floor a hall for social purposes. The building was opened in December, 1913. There is a debt of $76,000, and the parish numbers about 300 families. Rev. Michael Kelly, chaplain to the Academy of the Sisters of Mercy, resides with Father Wilson.

NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, Buffalo, N.Y. — The task of forming a parish in the section of Buffalo lying between the Holy Angels and Annunciation parishes was assigned to Rev. Daniel

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Walsh in 1898. In 1903 Father Walsh replaced the temporary structure by a handsome brownstone church, which was blessed by Bishop Colton on his arrival in Buffalo. A rectory was then built, and soon afterwards a splendid three-story red brick school on the corner of Herkimer and Albany Streets. The parochial property, admirable in its completeness, represents an expenditure of $270,000, on which there is a mortgage of only $56,000. Only the continual generosity of a parish in moderate circumstances and the self-sacrifice of the pastor could have accomplished this work. A house is planned for the Sisters who now occupy the Thomas Brown house adjoining the church. A branch of the Holy Name society is being formed; during 1913 about 200 men received Communion in a body on the second Sunday of the month, and were given a six-minute talk from the assistant, Rev. Christopher Dealy, who directs the society. The parish records for 1913 showed 40,000 communicants. The school, formerly a branch of the Holy Angels' School, is conducted by 5 Sisters of St. Joseph, and has 254 pupils.

St. Nicholas, Buffalo, N.Y. — In the spring of 1874, people in the Cold Spring district, east of Main Street, discussed the desirability of forming a new parish. Houses were going up in this quarter of the city, and the many Catholics found it inconvenient to attend St. Louis' Church, or the little parish of St. Vincent's on Main Street. Mr. Gregory Ritt donated a piece of land on Welker Street for the site of a Catholic church. Father Van Velten visited the Catholic families of the district and organized them into a congregation. He also began a small frame church, and the first Mass was said in it on Christmas Day, 1897. There was no house at that time for the pastor and he boarded with some of the families in the parish. Father Van Velten was soon succeeded by Rev. Victor Ritter, who also boarded with one of the families of the parish. As the parish was not strong enough financially to support a pastor and to erect buildings necessary for a city congregation, the parish was attached to one of the organized congregations of the city, from which it was regularly attended on Sundays. Priests came for some years from St. Vincent's parish on Main Street, and later from St. Louis' Church. Priests who attended the congregation during this period were: Revs. J. Hamel, T. Voss, C. Wagner, B. Gruber, G. Gysen, M. Phillips and George Weber. In the spring of 1885, Rev. George Weber, who attended from St. Louis' parish, started the construction of a frame rectory. The congregation at this time was sufficiently numerous to claim a resident pastor, and Rev. C. O'Byrne was appointed. He attended the congregation on Sundays from St. Joseph's Cathedral until the parochial residence was completed. Father O'Byrne started a parochial school in the rear of the old frame church the year after his arrival. The population of this portion of the city increased very rapidly in the succeeding years, and the church was not large enough. Soon after his arrival, Father O'Byrne purchased a fine plot of land, extending from the Welker Street site through to the corner of Utica Street, and began building a brick church in the spring of 1892. The cornerstone was laid on July 31 of the same year, and the church was dedicated on Rosary Sunday of the year following, by Bishop Foley of Detroit.

Teachers from Miss Nardin's academy came every morning, from the convent on Franklin Street near the cathedral, to teach the children of the parochial school. When the congregation took possession of the new church, the old frame building on Welker Street was converted into a school building. It was very inconvenient to bring the teachers from such a distance every morning, and Father O'Byrne, therefore, planned a home for them adjoining the school. He began the construction of a new rectory in 1899, and the old building was moved on to the lot on the next street, adjoining his Welker Street property. When his new house was completed he turned the frame building over to the Sisters of St. Francis from Pine Street, who succeeded as teachers in the parochial school. It is now in charge of 13 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, and has an attendance of 505 pupils. A new school was added to the parish buildings in 1903, and a new convent in 1913. The parish being free from debt, the consecration of the church is arranged to take place on July 26, 1914.

St. Nicholas (Greek-Ruthenian), Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish is attended from St. John Baptist's Greek-Ruthenian parish.

Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Peter, Buffalo, N.Y. — When Rev. Francis Guth retired from St. Louis' church in April, 1850, he was followed by the French Catholics, who wished to organize a new church. A plain brick building on the corner of Clinton and Washington Streets was bought, and a school started in the basement. Father Guth remained only one year, and was succeeded at short intervals by Revs. J. M. Maurice and J. P. Klein. In June, 1859, Rev. N. Sester, vicar-general for the French and German Catholics of the diocese, came and placed the affairs of the parish in good financial shape. Rev. J. Sorg, appointed in 1867, remained only a few months. Priests who served since then are: Revs. L. Le Breton, J. Zoegel, Charles Berard, F. X. Uhrich, R. Faure, D.D., J. Canmer, and Joseph Fenger, M. Philipps, who is assisted by Rev. H. A. Mooney. Father Philipps was born in Alsace in 1853; studied at Strassburg and at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, and was ordained on June 11, 1877.

During Father Fenger's pastorate a new stone church at the corner of Maine and Best Streets was erected, and was dedicated on January 14, 1900, by Bishop Quigley. The school is conducted

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by 3 Sisters of St. Mary and has 120 pupils. A new school was built in 1914.

The population of the parish numbers about 400 families and 1300 souls. They are composed of French, Germans and Irish. The parish societies are: C.M.B.A.; L.C.B.A.; Ladies of Notre Dame; Lourdes; Children of Mary; Holy Name. The church property is valued at $150,000.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Buffalo, N.Y. — The Italian church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was dedicated and the parish formed on February 2, 1906, the cornerstone having been laid in August, 1905. The first pastor was Rev. J. J. McMahon, Revs. Gulielmo Paolini and Giovanni Tommei being his assistants. Father McMahon remained in charge until June 20, 1909, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph V. Hennessey, Ph.D., D.D. Rev. Joseph Gambino, the pastor, is assisted by Rev. A. Cirillo.

The church is a combination church and school, with living-rooms for the clergy, no parish house having been erected. The school in 1914 had a registration of 709 pupils. It is in charge of 3 Sisters of St. Francis, 4 Sisters of Mercy and 2 lay teachers. The parishioners number about 10,000 of the poorer class of immigrants and the less prosperous Italians, as this church is situated at No. 41 Fly Street on the lake front, the old Canal Street district. The debt on the parochial property, which includes a parish hall erected in 1913, amounts to $60,000. The parish societies are: League of the Sacred Heart; Madonna del Carmine; and Holy Crucifix.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was created by Bishop Quigley on March 25, 1897, from portions of St. Bridget's and St. Stephen's. Rev. R. C. O'Connell, the first pastor, held the first services in the club house at No. 100 Louisiana Street on July 11, 1897. Shortly after his appointment he purchased property at the corner of Sandusky and Alabama Streets, and began the erection of a magnificent stone church. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Quigley on November 21, 1897. As soon as the basement was finished, the club house was abandoned, and services were held in the new basement until the church was completed. The church was dedicated by Bishop Quigley on March 21, 1900. It is of Medina sandstone, and is in a very pleasing Gothic style of architecture. A handsome brown-stone residence was also erected in 1900. Rev. Thomas P. Lynch, the rector, is assisted by Rev. F. J. Hunt. The school on Vandalia Street has an attendance of 675 pupils, and is in charge of 16 Sisters of St. Francis.

Old St. Patrick (formerly the pro cathedral), Buffalo, N.Y. — All the Catholics of Buffalo attended St. Louis' Church, the Germans being in the majority, until 1837, when the Irish Catholics rented a building at Main and Niagara Streets. About May 1, 1838, Rev. Charles Smith was sent from Schenectady to attend them. At first he said Mass once a month, during the rest of the time attending Java and other settlements scattered through Western New York, and saying Mass along the line of the Genesee Valley Canal, then under construction, for the thousands of Irish and German Catholics employed.

The new Buffalo congregation soon moved to larger quarters on Main and Terrace Streets, in the second story of a building later used as offices for the street railway company. Toward the end of the year Father Smith came to reside in Buffalo. In 1839 Mr. Lecouteulx conveyed property to Bishop DuBois for a church, but it was not in a convenient locality, and the first St. Patrick's Church was erected instead at Ellicott and Batavia (Broadway) Streets. This was not long after the visit of Bishop Hughes to Buffalo in August.

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The site was purchased on condition that the purchase price should be paid within ten years and a substantial brick church erected inside of four years; and the deed was signed by Patrick Milton, Maurice Vaughn, Patrick Cannon and Patrick Connolly. Before the winter of 1840 the roof was on, although much of the work was perforce done by parishioners, and money was scarce. The church was in use in May, 1841. Before the completion of the building, Father Smith was called to Brooklyn, and Rev. William Whelan succeeded him, making his residence with Patrick Cannon in the Eagle Block on Main Street. Father Whelan was a strong advocate of temperance, and gave the pledge to hundreds of laborers on the railroads, among whom drink was a threatening evil. It was common for contractors to pay their men half a dollar a day and from three to five jiggers (cups) of whisky. Father Whelan established a Sunday school in the church, and a week-day school in the basement; the latter was taught by the Messrs. McNicoll, Kelly and Garrigan. The title to the property was transferred to Bishop Hughes on March 16, 1842. Father Whelan bought the lot next the church, and erected on it a rectory. He died on April 27, 1847. His successor, Rev. Patrick Bradley, remained until September, 1848.

The house in which Father Whelan had lived on Broadway belonged to him personally, and was willed by him to the Sisters of Mercy. When Bishop Timon came, therefore, there was no pastoral residence, and he rented a three-story brick building on Ellicott Street, where he started his theological seminary and lived, when his various arduous labors allowed his presence in Buffalo, until September 10, 1852, St. Patrick's serving as pro cathedral until the completion of the new cathedral. When the cathedral was opened to the public, this historic church was turned over to the Sisters of Charity, and became St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

ST. PATRICK, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded in 1853, and bore at first the name of St. Vincent de Paul, at the suggestion of Bishop Timon, who was devoted to the saint. At that time there were many Catholic families living in what was called the Hydraulics, and the nearest church which they could attend was old St. Patrick's, already overcrowded. Property was bought at the corner of Emslie and Seymour Streets, and a frame chapel erected. Rev. Daniel Moore, the first pastor, remained for three years. From 1855 to 1857 Rev. J. F. Dean was pastor, and was succeeded by Revs. J. McLennon, J. M. Early, Rev. A. McConnell, Dr. Barker and George McLane.

In 1858 the parish was taken in charge by the Franciscans and they erected all the fine buildings now forming the church property. Father Sisto, the head of the community, built first a monastery adjoining the church. He was succeeded in 1861 by Father James, and in 1863 by Father Bonaventure, followed by Father Joachim in 1865. Father Bonaventure then returned and remained until 1868, when he was succeeded by Father James who erected the first parochial school, brought the Franciscan Sisters from Allegany to teach the children, and built a convent for their use. He died in 1877. Several Fathers in turn had charge of the parish until the coming of Rev. Angelus O'Connor. Father O'Connor built the fine school and began the church, which was completed by his successor, Rev. Dominic Scanlon. A new monastery was also erected; these three buildings are of brown Medina sandstone. Father Scanlon was succeeded by Revs. Caesar Keiran, Anselm Kennedy (1901) and Vincent Kelly. Father Kelly is assisted by Revs. Alphonse Duff, Marcellus Kolmer and Dominic Roland, all Franciscans.

The name of the parish was changed to St. Patrick's when the new cathedral was completed. The school, in charge of 17 Sisters of St. Francis, has 600 pupils.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was organized in November, 1909, by Rev. Peter Pitass for the 100 Polish families of the district. A combination church and school was blessed on November 25, and the school was entrusted to the Felician Sisters. The roll in 1914 showed 300 children in care of 4 Sisters. The congregation, all Poles, numbers 350 families, and is in charge of Father Pitass.

PRECIOUS BLOOD, Buffalo, N.Y. — Bishop Quigley commissioned Rev. D. O'Brien to build this church in East Buffalo in 1898. Rev. T. Gleeson was appointed pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. John Uriel. The school has an attendance of 140 pupils in charge of 3 Sisters of Mercy.

SACRED HEART, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish is an off-shoot of St. Ann's and St. Mary's. The first move for the formation of the new parish was made by the Jesuits of St. Ann's, who established a school on Seneca Street, between Emslie and Hydraulic Streets, early in 1873, and put it in charge of a lay teacher, Otto Mindnich, who also acted as organist. The parish was founded in 1875. Rev. Chrysostomus Wagner, who had been appointed first pastor, acquired the greater part of the present property of the church. Building operations were commenced at once, and the cornerstone was laid on August 13. On August 15, 1875, Rev. Theodore Voss succeeded Father Wagner and remained in charge until August 16, 1877. During this period the church was completed, and the School Sisters of St. Francis of Pine Street, Buffalo, were introduced into the school. Rev. Mathias Gessner succeeded Father Voss on June 16, 1877, and to his efforts is due the reduction of the debt from $32,000 to $7500. He also began the erection of the present school. In 1884 he resigned and went to Germany. Bishop Ryan then sent Rev. Chrysostomus Wagner to the parish as pastor, but he remained only two months

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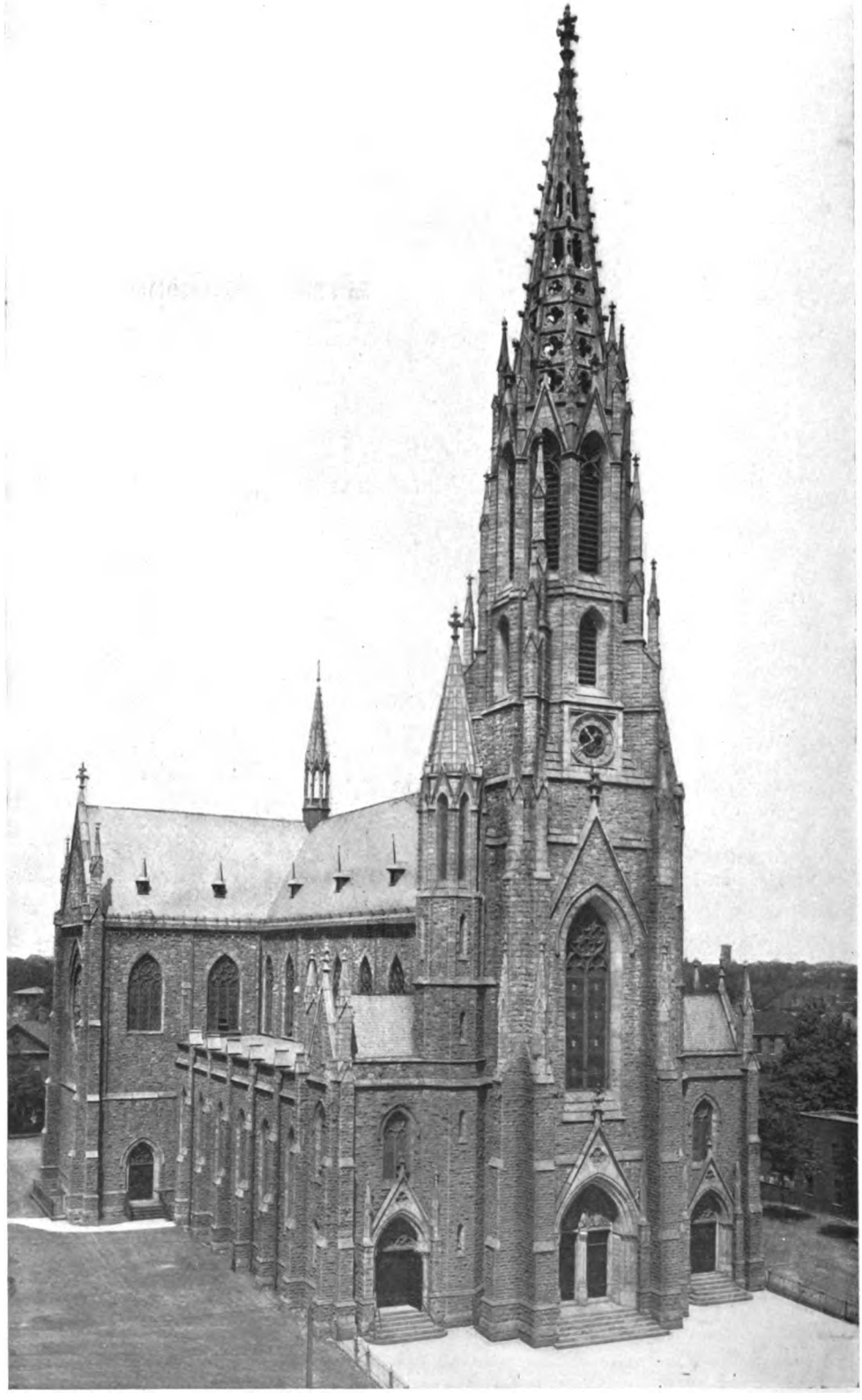

ST. LOUIS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

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and was succeeded by Rev. William Riszewski who administered the affairs of the church until his death in 1894.

As Father Riszewski was in ill-health for several years before his death, Rev. George J. Weber was sent in 1888 to assist him. Upon Father Riszewski's death, Father Weber became pastor. He built a rectory in 1890; enlarged the schoolhouse and built a hall to seat 600 in 1894; completed the church tower, decorated the interior of the church and installed an organ in 1900; and in 1904 built a commodious convent for the nuns. Father Weber celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his ordination on July 13, 1909. When he was transferred to the parish of the Seven Dolors in 1911, the parish was not only free from debt, but was on a sound financial basis.

On May 1, 1911, Rev. William M. Bernet succeeded to the pastorate. Father Bernet is a native of the diocese. He studied at Niagara University, was ordained on March 26, 1896, and was appointed an assistant at St. Nicholas'. In June, 1906, he was appointed to found St. Bernard's parish, and he remained in charge of the latter until 1911. His assistant, Rev. Ludwin E. Winter, a native of Buffalo, made his seminary course at Innsbruck, and was ordained on August 8, 1908, when he was appointed to the Sacred Heart parish.

On January 1, 1913, it was decided to build a new church, school, rectory and convent. These buildings will be of brick with Ohio sandstone trimmings, and will cost about $150,000. The school will have ten class-rooms to accommodate from 400 to 500 pupils. The school roll in January, 1914, showed 375 pupils in charge of 9 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis.

The parish embraces the south side of the city, and numbers about 2000 souls. There are nine church and mutual insurance societies established among the congregation.

SEVEN DOLORS, Buffalo, N.Y. — This parish was founded in connection with the old churchyard of St. Mary which lay outside the city boundaries. Members of St. Mary's Church used to journey to the cemetery on Sundays, and gradually this section became settled by Catholics. In October, 1872, a new parish was formed for these families, and on June 2, Bishop Ryan laid the cornerstone of the church, a two-story brick building, the first story of which was used as a school and the second as a church. On October 20, the school and church were opened. The new congregation was composed mostly of poor families who could do but little for the upkeep of the church. Fathers Theodore Voss and Chrysostomus Wagner, the first pastors, were succeeded (December 11, 1880) by Dr. Anton Heiter. Business increased and the growth in the congregation was so remarkable that in 1884 the church had to be rebuilt and enlarged and a new school, convent and rectory built. But this afforded only temporary relief, and on January 25, 1886, it was decided to build a new church. The cornerstone was laid on June 19, 1887, and the solemn dedication took place on September 11, 1891. The church seats 1200, without counting the galleries, and is a massive but graceful structure of Buffalo limestone. It cost about $150,000. In 1895 the new schoolhouse on Guilford Street was dedicated. It is in charge of 23 Franciscan Sisters, and is attended by 1400 pupils. A German orphan asylum was founded in 1874 and given in charge to the Franciscan Sisters; it cares for about 400 children.

Dr. Heiter took a prominent part against the socialistic movement which arose during the early part of Bishop Quigley's administration. He wrote and spoke against it in the "Aurora" and "Christlichen Woche" of which he was the editor.

At a meeting held by the socialists to refute an address by Bishop Quigley, Dr. Heiter was present and successfully controverted several false statements that were made, notably one made by a speaker who declared that Bishop Ryan had left to his relatives over $2,000,000. This Dr. Heiter answered by clearly proving that this estate was church property of which Bishop Ryan was trustee, and that his personal estate consisted of but a few hundred dollars. Owing to the large German population of workingmen in Buffalo, this controversy was of especial importance, as tending to prevent misconception of the Church and the spread of atheism among workingmen. In 1905 Dr. Heiter celebrated his silver jubilee as rector of the church. On his death, April 13, 1911, Rev. George J. Weber succeeded as pastor. Father Weber is assisted by Revs. John Schmitt, W. A. Heim and John Marencovick.

The parish numbers about 5000 souls, mostly Germans. The value of church property is $300,000, with a debt of $45,000.

ST. STANISLAUS, Buffalo, N.Y. — This was the first parish in the diocese organized for Polish Catholics. The founders, under the leadership of Joseph Kujawski, formed St. Stanislaus Society, and permission was obtained from the Jesuits to hold a special Mass in the chapel of St. Michael's Church. In June, 1873, Rev. John Pitass, M.R., the present pastor, was sent to take charge of all the Polish Catholics of eastern Buffalo. He secured a site and erected a frame building which soon proved too small. In May, 1883, a new stone church was begun, and the old structure was used as a school until the new school could be built. At the Synod held in October, 1901, Father Pitass was made an irremovable rector. He is assisted by Rev. Cæsarius Krzyan. The school is conducted by 23 Felician Sisters, and has 1300 pupils. A new rectory was built in 1913.

ST. STEPHEN, Buffalo, N.Y. — In 1875 St. Bridget's parish had outgrown its church and school accommodations, so Bishop Ryan decided to form a new parish in South Buffalo, and commissioned Rev. Eugene M. McDermott, an assistant at St. Bridget's, to begin the work. The young priest displayed

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such energy in his new field that on Christmas Day, 1875, a modest brick church was opened and formally dedicated. A frame building in the rear of the church was used as a school and rectory. The school, taught by the Sisters of Mercy, soon grew until it encroached on the living apartments of the rector, and in 1882 a brick rectory was built. By 1886 a handsome limestone edifice with a seating capacity of 1200, and costing over $200,000, was built around the old brick church. It was dedicated on March 13, 1887, by Bishop Ryan. In 1893 Father McDermott built a limestone convent, costing over $12,000 and in 1896 St. Stephen's parochial school, a three-story and basement limestone building, was erected at a cost of over $25,000. The roll for 1914 showed 450 pupils in charge of 10 Sisters.

Father McDermott died in 1896, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry M. Leddy. Owing to Father Leddy's ill health practically during his entire rectorship the church property was considerably run down, and Rev. Thomas H. Barrett, who succeeded on Father Leddy's death (July 6, 1912), found a difficult task facing him. Then, too, the parish was twice divided, and now has only 600 families. In spite of this, within one year and six months improvements costing $30,000 have been made on the church property, the assessed valuation of which is over $350,000. Father Barrett is assisted by Rev. John J. Keane.

ST. TERESA, Buffalo, N.Y. — In April, 1897, Bishop Quigley sent Rev. M. J. Kean to establish a parish in south Buffalo. Territory was taken from the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Patrick, an old school was secured for church purposes, and trustees having been appointed, the church was incorporated under the title of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Society. The cornerstone was laid on July 24, 1898, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Quigley on April 29, 1900. It is of brick and sandstone, in Gothic style, seats 550 and cost $30,000. A rectory was bought at this time, and in 1907 Father Kean erected a splendid brick school at a cost of $40,000; the school roll numbers (1914) 437 pupils in charge of 7 Sisters of Mercy, whose convent adjoins the school building.

Father Kean was ordained at Niagara University, on May 30, 1885, by Bishop Ryan. He served as assistant at St. Patrick's, Lockport, N.Y., and afterwards at Batavia, Corning and Hornell. On July 22, 1891, he was appointed pastor at Bergen, N.Y., where he served until 1897. He organized the following societies: Living Rosary (300 members) and Senior and Junior Holy Name (300 and 75 respectively).

The congregation numbers 2000, and shows an increase of 500 in four years. The parish property is valued at $130,000, with a debt of $52,000. The records for 1913 show 72 baptisms and 16 marriages; 79 were confirmed in 1910.

TRANSFIGURATION, Buffalo, N.Y. — To meet the needs of the increasing Polish population of Buffalo, Rev. James Wojcik was chosen on October 17, 1893, to organize a new congregation. Territory was taken from St. Adalbert's parish, and a frame building to serve as a church and school was erected. The congregation consisted of 150 families, but it was soon evident that the parish was destined to become much larger, and accordingly Father Wojcik erected a church to accommodate 1400 people. It is in the Gothic style, cost $76,000, and was dedicated by Bishop Quigley on July 5, 1897. The rectory, of pressed brick, adjoins the church, and was built in 1896 for $6000. The parochial school, a temporary frame building, has an attendance of 750 children in charge of 12 Felician Sisters. The parochial property is valued at $200,000, and carries a debt of $49,000.

Rev. Francis Kasprzak, who succeeded Father Wojcik on July 6, 1911, was born on November 19, 1875, and ordained by Bishop Quigley on July 16, 1898. He served at St. John's, Olean (eleven months), at St. Stanislaus' (six months) and St. Casimir's, Buffalo (eleven and a half years). His assistant, Rev. L. Brejski, was born in the Transfiguration parish on December 10, 1885, and ordained in June, 1910, when he was appointed to assist Father Kasprzak.

The day-nursery on Filmore Avenue, in charge of the Felician Sisters, was founded about 1906 and is attended from the Transfiguration. The congregation numbers 7000 souls, and has given 8 priests and 10 nuns to the Church. The records for 1913 show: 367 baptisms; 350 confirmations; and 91 marriages. The sodalities are: Rosary (200 women); St. Aloysius (boys); Immaculate Conception (young ladies); Children of Mary (150 girls); St. Joseph (100 men); St. James (100); Transfiguration (100); and C.M.B.A.

ST. VINCENT, Buffalo, N.Y. — Church accommodations for the German Catholics of the Cold Springs district were so inadequate that in 1864 Bishop Timon commissioned his secretary, Rev. J. Sorg, to organize a congregation near the Humboldt Parkway. Father Sorg built a one-story frame church with a small bell on top. This was blessed on July 24, and the congregation at that time comprised about 30 families. The first services were held without pews and for an altar a cheap table was used, behind which the wall was painted to represent an altar. Father Sorg was succeeded on January 1, 1867, by Rev. Leopold Hoffschneider. Then came Rev. Francis A. Keck (June 22, 1867–March, 1870). From 1870 to 1876 the church was in charge of the Redemptorists: Revs. B. Peus, Julius Arhardt and J. J. Nagle, and the Jesuits: William Kockersols, Ignatius Koesling, F. D. Dehlaz, Charles Wernsicki, Joseph Fruzzini, F. V. Neubrandt and O. Hogenhorst. Then followed Revs. V. Ritter (1876); V. Scheffels (1877); Martin Philipps (to 1886); Joseph M. Theis (1886); H. A. Geisenhoff (until September, 1886); Clemens Neimann (until 1894), who built the new church; Peter Theis (until 1896); W. Grill (until his death,

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July 26, 1911), who built the new school at a cost of $25,000; H. Zimmerman (acting pastor); and Joseph Hummel (April 4, 1912).

Father Hummel was born at Neuhausen, Germany, on January 5, 1865, studied at Lahr (Baden), Freiburg University, St. Vincent's Seminary, Pa., and was ordained at Niagara University by Bishop Ryan on June 15, 1899. He served as assistant at St. Mary's, Buffalo, as pastor at East Eden (November, 1891) and at Gardenville (July, 1895 – April, 1912). Assisting him is Rev. Joseph A. Burke, a native of the parish, who was ordained on August 3, 1912, and assigned to St. Vincent's on August 18. St. Vincent's Church was erected in 1887, and the altar was consecrated by Bishop Ryan.

ST. MICHAEL, BUFFALO, N.Y.

The congregation, which is (1914) an English-speaking one, numbers 3000 souls, and since 1912 has given 1 brother and 4 Sisters to the church. Within the parish limits are the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Providence Retreat (under the Sisters of Charity), Mt. St. Joseph's Academy for Girls, under the Sisters of St. Joseph, and Deaf Mute Institute (Sisters of St. Joseph). The records for 1913 show 60 baptisms, 82 confirmations and 4500 communicants. The sodalities are: Altar (100 members); B.V.M. (100); St. Vincent's Club (155); Holy Name (200); and branches of the C.M.B.A., L.C.B.A., C.R.B.A., and C.B.L. The school roll for 1914 shows 160 pupils in charge of 4 Sisters of St. Joseph.

THE VISITATION, Buffalo, N.Y. — In an effort to provide all the Catholics of Buffalo with church accommodations, Bishop Quigley commissioned Rev. Daniel O'Brien, in the summer of 1898, to form the parishes of the Precious Blood and the Visitation. At first both were attended by the same pastor, but they were soon made separate parishes. The first Mass was said in a store, on August 21, 1898, and in the following year a building was erected to serve as a church and school, and a parochial residence was completed shortly afterwards. Father O'Brien later added a convent for the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, 5 of whom have charge of the school, which is attended by 165 pupils. Rev. Henry J. Kingston, who succeeded Rev. David J. Ryan (1905–08), is assisted by Rev. Henry Schnur.

ST. TERESA, Akron, N.Y. — This territory was organized about 1865 as a mission, but for some years before that it was attended by priests from Buffalo, Batavia or Springbrook. Rev. J. M. Early had charge in 1853–54, Rev. M. Kavanagh in 1854–56, Rev. J. V. O'Donohue in 1856–58 and Rev. D. English in 1859–61. In 1865 a small frame chapel was built, and soon after Akron became a regularly attended mission attached to Springbrook. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. Constant, who remained a short time in 1866. Akron was then a mission until 1869, when together with Crittenden it was formed into a parish. Successive pastors were: Fathers P. Mazureth, J. O'Donoghue, M. O'Dwyer, P. O'Mara, E. J. Dailey, M. O'Shea and T. Harrick.

In 1881 Rev. M. P. Connery took charge, and built the present church. Father O'Donoghue had replaced the first frame chapel with another, and this Father Connery had moved from the grounds and converted into a hotel called the West Shore Hotel. He also built a parochial residence, and after a pastorate of about six years left the parish free from debt. At the time of the foundation of the parish of Pembroke, Crittenden was made a part of it. Father Connery was followed by Fathers W. Morrison, E. Purcell, E. Duffy, R. Kingston and Rev. David J. Ryan. Father Ryan was ordained at Niagara University by Bishop Ryan on June 11, 1891. He was appointed rector of Visitation Church, Buffalo, in 1905, and transferred to St. Teresa's Church, Akron, on July 10, 1908.

ASSUMPTION, Albion, N.Y. — Some Polish families arrived in Albion about 1875, and attended the St. Joseph's Church (Irish) at Albion until the Assumption parish was established for them by Bishop Ryan in 1891. Father J. Castaldi, rector of St. Joseph's Church, brought a Jesuit Father who could speak the Polish language from Buffalo to Albion about four times a year, so that the Polish portion of his congregation could make their duties in their own language.

In 1891 Father B. Swinko was sent from Buffalo to organize the parish. He said the first Mass in the chapel over St. Joseph's parochial school, and during the first year rented the same from Father Castaldi and said Mass there until property for a church was purchased at the corner of Brown and Moore Streets. The work of construction was started in 1892; the cornerstone was laid on August 15, 1892; and the church was finished in 1893. It is a pleasing brick edifice with Medina stone trimmings, and cost about $18,000. One of the buildings which stood on the property was remodeled into a rectory at a cost of about $1000; the other, at an outlay of $700, was converted into a parochial school.

On Father Swinko's transfer to Dunkirk in 1897, Father Basinski came to Albion, and remained until 1900 when he was transferred to Buffalo.

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Succeeding him were: Fathers Dyminski (until 1902), who reduced the indebtedness to about $6100; Marcinkiewicz (until 1906); Leopold Stein (until 1908), who erected a frame parochial school costing about $7000, and entrusted it to the Felician Sisters; S. Bubacz (until 1911), who made extensive repairs on the church properties, and during whose pastorate, with the hearty co-operation of the parish, the church debt was reduced to $9500; Charles Mioduszewski (1911–14), who built, at a cost of about $6000, a handsome rectory of hollow tile, with stucco finish and gray medina sand-stone trimmings; and Rev. John Szmytkowski.

The congregation numbers about 1100 souls. The school has an attendance of 150 pupils, and is in charge of 4 Felician Sisters and a lay teacher. The total indebtedness on the parochial property is only $14,500, which, it is expected, will soon be wiped out.

St. Joseph, Albion, N.Y. — Mass was first celebrated about 1840 by Rev. Patrick Costello of Lockport in the house of John Walsh, one of the earliest settlers. Others were: Samuel McCaffrey, Felix McCann, Denis Sullivan, Patrick McMahon, Bernard Flaherty and Thomas Crean. Afterwards a large room was rented in the Burrows Block in which services were held by visiting priests from Lockport or Rochester once a month. The people had to send to one of these towns for a priest in case of sickness, marriage or baptism. Bishop Timon visited Albion in June, 1849, accompanied by Father Harmon of Medina, and selected a site in North Main Street for a church. Work was soon begun. The church was finished in 1852 by Father O'Connor, and the first Mass was celebrated on Palm Sunday. The first resident pastor, Rev. M. Byrne, came in February, 1856, and was succeeded by Revs. P. Bradley, who left in November; Fathers Barker; Stephanus; and Castaldi (1862, until his death in March, 1895), who built a school in 1869, which was opened by the Sisters of Mercy in January, 1870, with 100 pupils. In April, 1874, 26 acres of land were purchased for a cemetery, and in April, 1876, the residence of Mrs. M. J. English with eight acres of land was purchased for the Sisters' convent.

The parish had been elevated to the rank of irremovable rectorship, and after Father Castaldi's death Rev. John D. Biden became rector. He found much work to do, but he was heartily supported by the generosity of his congregation, who raised $5000 at a fair, and subscribed $8000 toward the new church which he planned. In January, 1896, the Stafford property at Main and Park Streets was bought for $9000, and the cornerstone of the new church was laid on June 28, by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. The church cost $40,000 and was opened with a solemn High Mass at midnight the following Christmas Day,

Father Biden was called to Buffalo in April, 1897, and was succeeded by Rev. Francis Sullivan, M.R., the present rector. Father Sullivan completed the church, and it was dedicated on September 26 by Bishop Quigley. The consecration took place on October 12, 1913. Father Sullivan built also a new stone school and lyceum in 1905, costing $25,000. The Western House of Refuge, a state institution, was opened here in 1897, and Father Sullivan celebrates Mass there twice a month.

The school, which is taught by 5 Sisters of Mercy, has 170 pupils. The parish societies are: Holy Rosary; Children of Mary; St. Francis Society for young boys; Knights of Columbus; C.M.B.A.; L.C.B.A. The Catholic population is about 1200, and the value of the church property is estimated at $100,000 with a debt of $6000.

St. John the Baptist, Alden, N.Y. — Previous to 1850 the few Catholics who dwelt in Alden were obliged to journey to Lancaster or Bennington when they wished to hear Mass. In the early spring of 1850, Father Serge de Schoulepnikoff, pastor at Lancaster, made an effort to organize a congregation at Alden. Land was bought on April 29 from George Sudle, and a frame church was begun shortly afterwards, the cornerstone being laid by Bishop Timon on November 9.

The congregation, however, was not large enough to support a resident pastor, and the priest from Lancaster attended the little congregation occasionally until 1854, when a resident pastor was stationed at Alden. Father Schoulepnikoff had charge of the congregation in 1851 and again in 1853. Father Rief came also a few times during the late summer of 1853. The first resident pastor was probably Venerable N. L. Neumann (later Archbishop of Philadelphia), who came in March, 1854. His first baptism in the register at Alden was recorded on March 5, 1854.

The first church served until 1872, when Rev. F. X. Kofler built an addition to it. This building served until 1893, when Rev. Peter Theis began a brick church. Father Theis' health gave way, and he was succeeded in February, 1894, by Rev. Joseph M. Thies who completed the church. Bishop Ryan dedicated it on October 29, 1894.

The first school was organized about the time that the first resident pastor came to dwell at Alden. For many years after its inception, lay teachers taught the children the rudiments of education and the principles of their religion. In 1876 the Sisters of St. Joseph took charge of the school, which in 1914 has an attendance of 80 pupils, in charge of 3 Sisters. A larger school was erected in 1882 by Rev. G. Gysen, and another by Father Mockel.

For several years after a priest came to dwell at Alden there was no parochial residence, and the pastor boarded in the vicinity of the church with a family named Bohner. The first rectory was built in 1860 by Rev. M. Schinabeck, and was replaced in 1889 by the present commodious residence which was built by Rev. Peter Theis. In 1907, Rev. A. Bornefeld built a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph. He had been pastor from

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November, 1896, until September, 1908, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Franz, who in turn was followed by Rev. Robert H. Mockel.

The estimated Catholic population is about 800. The parish societies are: Sacred Heart League; Christian Mothers; Young Ladies' Sodalities; C.M.B.A.; L.C.B.A.

ST. BONAVENTURE, Allegany, N.Y. — The building of the railroad brought hundreds of men into a neighborhood formerly made up of a few lumbermen. Father Doran visited the Catholic railroad employes in 1850, and said the first Mass of which there is any record in this region. Fathers McIvers, Walsh and McKenna attended them later, and in 1855 the Franciscans arrived from Rome. Mr. Nicholas Devereaux of Utica had large tracts of land in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, on which he desired to settle Catholic colonies. In 1845 he made a journey to Rome and applied to the Irish Franciscan College of St. Isadore for a colony of the Order to found a monastery, offering $5000 and 200 acres of land. Bishop Timon, who was in Rome at the time, also used his influence for a movement which he had long desired. The Fathers left Rome on May 9, 1850, and landed in New York on June 19. The chapel and one wing were ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1858, and were blessed on October 4 by Rev. Francis O'Farrell, V.G. In the same year the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis came, and soon afterwards established their school for young girls. (For detailed history of the foundation of the parish, see Vol. I, pp. 227–9.)

The present rector is Rev. Thomas Cosgrove, O.F.M. There is a mission at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Knapp Creek. The parochial school has 159 pupils in charge of 5 Sisters.

BLESSED SACRAMENT, Andover, N.Y. — The Catholics of Andover first attended the old church at Greenwood. The first Mass was said in Andover in 1848 by Rev. T. McEvoy. The church was built in 1855. Rev. A. McConnell was first resident pastor, in 1866. Andover was attached to Wellsville for some years; then to Belmont. The following were pastors: Revs. B. Clark, T. Herrick, D. Walsh, M. Lee, J. Brown, J. Biden, T. Murray, E. Rengel and J. Sheehy.

SACRED HEART, Angelica, N.Y. — Angelica was the first place in Allegany County that assumed the importance of a settlement. The fine timber region, the prospects of water power from the Genesee and the possibility of river transportation brought settlers here early in the nineteenth century. The first comers were men of enterprise, and they made Angelica the county seat as soon as Allegany was formed from Genesee County. There were probably no Catholics among these early settlers when the Genesee Valley Canal was begun in 1837; hundreds of Irish and Germans and Scotch flocked to this region, and among these there were many faithful sons of the Church. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, of Rochester, or Rev. Charles Smith, of Buffalo, most probably visited the gangs along the works, and said Mass for them in their

ST. MARY, BUFFALO, N.Y.

shanties; but no written record has been preserved of visitation by these zealous priests. The first recorded visit is that of Rev. Thomas McEvoy, who came in 1840, and said Mass in the court house at Angelica. He visited the men along the line of the works periodically until he was removed from Java. He said Mass at Mr. McCasson's house in 1843, and in the court-house in Angelica in 1844. Rev. J. Meyers came from Rochester several times in the following years.

Greenwood, Steuben County, was the first place in this region to obtain a resident pastor, and from there the priest visited the many little hamlets in Allegany County, and about one-half of Steuben County. Rev. T. McEvoy, an energetic apostolic missionary, built the church at Greenwood in 1845; and was succeeded by Rev. Michael O'Brien, who remained there until 1848, when he removed to Hornellsville (now Hornell). From Hornellsville Father O'Brien came to Angelica once a month, and said Mass in the court-house or in the home of John Crosby. Protestants and Catholics contributed towards a church building, which was begun in 1848; but it was not completed until 1851, when it was dedicated by Bishop Timon. John Crosby and Timothy Culbert were the first trustees, and among the early prominent members were: Patrick Cline, Daniel Sullivan, Edward Howe, P. Keenan, Patrick Haire, John Hunt and Michael Collins.

Rev. D. Moore succeeded Father O'Brien at Hornellsville in 1851, and remained four years, when Revs. T. Keenan, A. McConnell and J. H. Leddy followed in succession till 1873, when the Wellsville parish was formed and Angelica was attached to Belmont. Angelica was erected into a parish in 1910 with Rev. Francis T. Kanaley as first rector. He attends also the mission of Birdsall.

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MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD, Angola, N.Y. — The history of Angola and its missions goes back as far as 1840, when a few Irish and German farmers, seeking homes along Lake Erie, cut down the forests and built, later on, the first railway, the Buffalo and State Line, on the lake shore. They were visited periodically by the pioneer priests of the region, whose chief domicile was at East Eden or Langford. The best remembered are Father Mertz and Father Arent. Then came occasionally a number of priests from Buffalo and Springbrook, among them Rev. James M. Early and Rev. Denis English. The parish records during the fifties show that the missions were in charge of Rev. P. Colgan, rector at Dunkirk, and that he sometimes visited them himself. The Passionists, arriving in Dunkirk in 1861, took charge of all the missions until 1870; among them being: Fathers William, Agatho, John and Eusebius.

In the earliest times Mass was celebrated in the homes of John Gurney at Eden, Andrew Shepker and John Kinney at North Evans, and Patrick Carroll near Angola, and in Stewart's Hall at Silver Creek. The first house of worship between Buffalo and Dunkirk was erected in 1850, on the Eighteen-Mile Creek, at what is now known as North Evans. It was built under the leadership of John Kinney, the village blacksmith, who, with a few others, went out into the woods one Sunday morning and cut down the timbers for the church, which was later on dedicated to St. Vincent by Bishop Timon. Visiting this place in the fifties, Father Colgan states in a letter, still in existence, that he found the church about to be sold for its debts and that he straightened these out. The pioneers of those early days tell of a walk of twelve miles, fasting, to this place to hear Mass and receive Holy Communion. Since 1870 North Evans has been attended from Angola, of which it is a mission. It is the oldest Catholic station along the lake, and should increase in size. Lake View, a mile away, bids fair to become the parish center, and William Hanley has given a desirable site for a church, to be dedicated to St. Ann in fulfilment of the wishes of his deceased mother. The Catholic population of North Evans numbers about 150, most of them farmers of German origin, living within three miles of the church.

Angola got its name from a Government post-office established there in 1866. It has a population of nearly 1000, Catholics being slightly in the minority. Though the majority of Catholics in the parish were Irish in the beginning, it is now mainly Polish, Sicilian and German. For twenty years Angola has been a summer resort.

In 1870 Bishop Ryan was induced by Father Eusebius, C.P., Patrick Currall and Denis Graney to purchase the old schoolhouse of District No. 19, then abandoned, and convert the building into a church. The first resident pastor was Rev. Thomas Ledwith, who was succeeded by Revs. T. Carraher (1874); Barlow (1878); James O'Laughlin (1879); C. O'Byrne (1881); J. Laffan (1881); George V. Burns (1881); P. J. Grant (1884); J. H. McCarthy (1886); Richard T. Burke (1902); John P. Keavin.

With the lumber of the sheds at North Evans that housed the men who built the second track of the L. S. & U. S. R. R., Father Ledwith in 1872 constructed therefrom the rectory at Angola. In 1882 Father Burns built the barn and bought the cemetery in the same place, and also in the same year erected a pretty little church at Silver Creek. In 1897 Father McCarthy, on account of the increased number of summer visitors at Angola, replaced the old church by a new brick one, at a cost of $4500, of which he paid $2500. Father Burke decorated the church, which was dedicated in 1904 by Bishop Colton. Further additions and improvements to the church and rectory were made in 1905 and 1908, amounting to about $4500. The total value of the property at Angola is $20,000.

Although the poorest mission in the diocese, Angola has been, since 1903, the mother of five new parishes: North Collins, Farnham, Brant, Silver Creek and Eden Centre. At Derby-on-the-Lake, in the Angola jurisdiction, the Sisters of Charity of Buffalo established in 1904 a summer home for their foundlings on an estate of 77 acres, which, with the new building erected thereon, in 1905, is valued at $30,000.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, Arcade, N.Y. — This parish was founded on June 29, 1907, by Rev. Thomas F. Clark. The cornerstone of the church was laid on May 12, 1908, and the church was dedicated on December 17, 1908. It is of Warsaw blue stone, and cost, with a rectory of the same material, about $24,000. The whole value of church property amounts to $40,000, and the debt is $29,595.

The first Forty Hours' Devotion took place on May 23, 1908. The population of the parish is 190 souls, and the parish societies are: Altar; Scapular; Rosary; Purgatorian. Rev. James B. Bray, is Father Clark's successor.

ST. VINCENT, Attica, N.Y. — The Catholics at Attica were few in number and were visited occasionally by priests from Batavia. In 1851 Father Fitzgerald wrote to Bishop Timon expressing a desire to found a church for the people and deploring the fact that a bitter feeling of prejudice against the Faith was prevalent in the neighborhood; a church was not built, however, until 1856. This was a very modest edifice costing only $750, and was situated on a hillside just outside the town. Rev. J. O'Donoghue was the first resident pastor but at the end of a year the outlook was so unpromising that he was removed to another field of labor and Attica once more became a mission of Batavia.

It was twenty years before Attica had another resident pastor, Rev. J. E. Quigley, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Buffalo and now (1914) Archbishop of Chicago, being appointed in November, 1879. Father Quigley secured a favorable site in the town and began the erection of a frame church and rectory. He ministered to the people until

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1884. Since then the pastorate has been filled, successively, by: Revs. C. O'Byrne; J. C. O'Reilly; T. Haire; W. T. Wilbur; J. F. Gardiner, who built a new rectory; and Rev. E. F. Gibbons, who took charge on November 16, 1904. Father Gibbons is superintendent of parochial schools in the Diocese of Buffalo. He has been assisted by Revs. J. J. McMahon, P. C. Tracy and by C. A. Maxwell, D.D., until May, 1913.

A parochial school was opened in September, 1906, and a commodious house adjoining the school was purchased for the Sisters of St. Joseph. The roll in January, 1914, showed 80 pupils in charge of 3 Sisters. Varysburg was attended as a mission of Attica from September, 1910, until May, 1913. The Catholics of Attica number about 450, and the parish is in a flourishing condition.

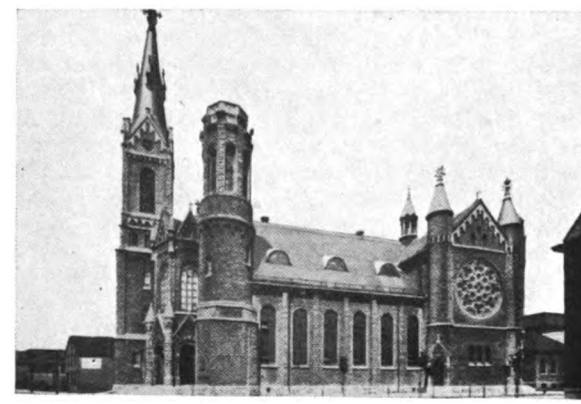
ST. ANTHONY, Batavia, N.Y. This parish was founded on July 5, 1908, when the first pastor, Rev. Hyacinth Ciabattoni, said Mass in a hall for an Italian congregation of some 800 souls. Many of the members had not been in the care of a pastor for over twenty years. The parish includes all the Italians of Batavia. Father Ciabattoni secured two houses and fitted them up as a chapel to accommodate 400.

Rev. Joseph Laguzzi, who succeeded as pastor on September 9, 1909, built a parochial school in 1910 at a cost of $3000. It has accommodations for 400 children, and is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The roll for 1914 shows 115 pupils. Father Laguzzi purchased a rectory on February 1, 1912, at a cost of $4000. The congregation numbers 4000 souls all Italians, and is increasing chiefly through immigration. The only Catholic society is St. Agnes' Society for girls. The value of the church property is estimated at $15,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Batavia, N.Y. — The parish of St. Joseph is one of the most important in the diocese, and enjoys the privilege of an irremovable rector. Venerable John Neumann was the first priest to visit the town, coming from Williamsville in 1837 and continuing his visits until 1840. Rev. Theo. Noethen visited the parish four or five times yearly until 1845. Other priests to visit the parish were: Revs. B. O'Reilly, Wm. O'Reilly and T. McEvoy. In 1849 Rev. E. Dillon was sent to Batavia as the first resident pastor, and, shortly after his arrival, the parish was visited by Bishop Timon who delivered a stirring address which encouraged the people to secure a suitable place for Divine Service; up to that time the meetings were held in a large room over a store. A two-story stone building which had been used for an academy was bought a few days later and services were held there for several years.

Father Dillon was succeeded in November, 1850, by Rev. Fitzgerald who was followed at short intervals by Revs. Francis O'Farrell; Peter Brown; James McGlue; T. Cunningham, who during his ministry of twelve years erected a new church; P. A. Maloy; Jas. McManus; Thomas Brougham who built a new convent and parochial residence; and Wm. T. Wilbur, M.R. There is a school attached to the parish which is in charge of 16 Sisters of Mercy and has an attendance of 300 pupils.

SACRED HEART, Batavia, N.Y. — This parish was recently founded for the Polish Catholics of Batavia. Its first rector, Rev. P. Pitass, was succeeded by Revs.



SEVEN DOLORS, BUFFALO, N.Y

F. Mioduszewski and J. J. Winnicki. The school is in charge of 1 lay teacher and has an attendance of 44 pupils.

ST. MARY, Batavia, N.Y. — The first parish formed by Bishop Colton, after he became Bishop of Buffalo, was in Batavia, N.Y.; it was named in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Rev. John J. Sheehy, assistant at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Buffalo, was named rector in May, 1904. About 200 English-speaking families in the southwest portion of the village were placed under his charge. Father Sheehy remained but a few days in Batavia when he was promoted to the rectorship of the Blessed Sacrament Church, Andover, N.Y. Through the scarcity of priests the parish remained without a pastor and the people continued to attend St. Joseph's Church until February 10, 1906, when Rev. Robert E. Walsh, the pastor of the Holy Name of Mary Church, East Pembroke, was appointed to St. Mary's. A temporary chapel was fitted up in a house which had been remodeled for the purpose, and there the first Mass was said on February 11, 1906. In July of the same year contracts for the erection of a brown-stone church edifice were let, and the cornerstone was laid on October 21, 1906. Bishop Colton dedicated the church on December 1, 1907.

The Catholic population of St. Mary's parish is about 855 souls. The parish property is valued at $70,000. The societies established are: Rosary; Children of Mary; Sacred Heart; Holy Name; St. Aloysius; Holy Angels', St. Mary's Dramatic Club; L.C.B.A.

Rev. Robert E. Walsh was born at Curtis, N.Y., in 1868. He attended the district school at Curtis, graduated from Haverling High School in Bath, and completed his college and seminary course at

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St. Bonaventure's, Allegany, N.Y. He was ordained by Bishop Quigley on March 5, 1898.

St. Patrick, Belfast, N.Y. — Rev. T. McEvoy was the first priest known to have said Mass in the town of Belfast though the men engaged on the canal must have been visited by priests before that time. The completion of the canal brought many Catholics to the town and to the adjoining farmlands, and a plot of land was donated for a church. The church was dedicated on August 20, 1878. Up to 1869 the people had been visited very irregularly. It was only the strong faith of the elders which kept the youth of the parish in the line of religious duty.

In 1869 Rev. Jas. H. Leddy was stationed at Belmont as resident pastor, and established regular services in the little church at Belfast. Other priests who came to Belfast were: Revs. G. Dunbar, T. Ledwith, J. O'Mara, A. Barlow, Father Haire and T. Barrett. It was during Father Haire's pastorate that the frame church was destroyed by fire. Father Haire replaced it with a handsome brick building at a cost of nearly $25,000. During the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Dealy, appointed in March, 1902, Mr. Peter Muldoon donated his residence to the church for a convent and school for the children of Belfast. The school is now in charge of 3 Sisters of Mercy, and has 38 pupils. Rev. Martin J. Corbett is the rector.

St. Mary, Belmont, N.Y. — Of the three missions, Belmont, Scio and Angelica, formerly comprising St. Mary's parish, Belmont was the last to have a church. Protestants and Catholics contributed in 1848 towards a church building at Angelica, and in 1848 the people at Scio determined to build a church. Land was donated by Hugh Riley and Terence Brady. Peter and Thomas Coyle, Jeremiah Sheehan, James Crosby, John and David Magner, B. Brady, J. Keenan, J. Quinn, M. O'Leary and J. and L. Cline helped the work along by money and labor. Previous to this time, Scio, in common with the other missions in Allegany County, received attention from Greenwood and Hornellsville and for a time from the Franciscans. Following the ministry of the Franciscans, Belmont, together with the other churches in Allegany County, was attended by Revs. John Tuohey and M. Creedon from Hornellsville. The first church at Belmont was built by Rev. E. McGlue in 1862. Then Rev. A. J. McConnell came for a few years, until Rev. J. Leddy was appointed first resident pastor. Father Leddy was succeeded by Revs. J. A. Lanigan (1873); E. McDermott, who built the parochial residence; G. Dunbar (1874–81); A. R. Barlow; J. Lasher; P. Berkery; J. Lafferty; D. M. Riley; F. J. Burns; J. J. Dealy; F. Myers; T. Gleason (until 1900); and Rev. J. E. Kelly.

The parish societies are: Sacred Heart and Altar. The estimated Catholic population of the parish is about 700 souls; Angelica was detached in 1910. The valuation of church property is $20,000.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Bennington Centre, N.Y. The very first record of Catholicism in the town of Bennington dates back to about 1847, when some few families scattered around over a good distance assembled for service in a house on the Alleghany Road, belonging to Vincent Gauter. A priest from Buffalo visited them as a missionary from time to time. Occasionally the Catholics also assembled in another farmhouse which belonged to Michael Meier and later in a large public-house called Danley's Tavern, near East Bennington.

In 1848 some Germans proposed to build a church, and under the supervision of Rev. Father Kubin, a Redemptorist, they opened a little church 30 by 50 feet, costing about $1500. This church was dedicated to St. Mary, Help of Christians, and blessed by Bishop Timon of Buffalo in 1850. East Bennington was never the residence of a priest, and is still a station. From 1850 to 1854 the congregation was attended from Sheldon, and from 1854 to 1870 from Alden. In 1870, under Father Kofler's administration, commenced a new period for Bennington. He resolved to build a new church in Bennington Centre, about four miles from East Bennington church. This church, 70 by 35 feet, was dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and was consecrated by Bishop Ryan on October 29, 1872. The new congregation started with about 40 families, and numbers today (1914) nearly 70. From the beginning it had a resident priest.

The succession of pastors is: Rev. F. X. Kofler (until Aug. 30, 1872), an Austrian; Jos. Niebling (Dec. 8, 1872–Mar. 20, 1873), a Bavarian; J. Sager (May 4, 1873–Nov. 13, 1875), a Swiss; A. Adolph (Dec. 24, 1873–Mar. 4, 1876), a Prussian; John Hamel (Mar. 26, 1876–Sept. 24, 1876), a native of Brooklyn; Victor Ritter (Oct. 1, 1876–Mar. 14, 1877); Gerard H. Gysen (Mar. 14, 1877–June, 1879), a native of Venloo, Holland; James Schneider (until Feb., 1881), a native of Silesia, Germany; Chris. O'Byrne (June, 1881–Aug., 1881); W. Grill (Aug., 1881–Nov., 1883); P. Theis (to July, 1888); Jos. Fisher (Aug., 1888–Oct., 1890); F. Bubenheim (Oct., 1890–May, 1891); F. Trautlein (June, 1891–Jan., 1892); A. Huber (Feb., 1892–Dec., 1892); J. B. Stemmler (Jan., 1893–Sept., 1896); Rev. C. Kaelin (Oct., 1896–Oct., 1898); James Franz (Nov., 1898–Sept., 1901); L. Bastian (Oct., 1901–Mar., 1909); E. Deck (Apr., 1909–May, 1911); and Adolph Bruder (May 30, 1911).

Father Bruder was born on June 22, 1866, in Germany, and ordained on July 5, 1892, in Baden. In January, 1907, he came to Buffalo as assistant to Father Heiter of the Seven Dolors Church. During Father Heiter's absence of six months and his illness of one year Father Bruder acted as rector. On May 30, 1911, he was transferred to Bennington.

From 1871 the priests of Bennington lived in a little cottage until the rectory was built in 1894. The Bennington Centre school was established in

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1873, with Zacharias Hangauer and later John Ziewers as teachers. Since 1907 it is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis; the school roll in 1914 showed an attendance of 30 pupils. In 1905 a little house was bought as a Sisters' convent, and in 1907 a new school was built for $2000. In 1911 Darien was made an independent parish with East Bennington as a mission. The following societies are established: Sacred Heart League, Young Men's and Young Ladies', and branches of the C.M.B.A. and L.C.B.A. The total Catholic population, which is not increasing, Bennington being four miles from the railroad station, numbers about 320. The value of the church property is about $10,000. The records for 1913 show: 9 baptisms; 3 marriages; 5 deaths; 1000 communions. On October 23, 1913, 37 were confirmed.

ST. TERESA, BUFFALO, N.Y.

ST. BRIGDET, Bergen, N.Y. — Bishop Timon of Buffalo made the first attempt to organize a congregation at Bergen, in 1851. It is not known, however, that Mass was celebrated in the town before 1853, when Father Donnelly came from Brockport and said Mass at the home of Patrick Kirk in Rochester Street. Later Father Donnelly secured an old machine shop and fitted it up for church purposes. Fathers Walsh of Scottsville and McGowan of Brockport then ministered to the congregation. At the instance of Father McGowan, the Catholics decided to erect a new building, and, accordingly, a frame structure was erected in Gibson Street, which was dedicated on Novemver 3, 1858. Fathers T. Keenan and R. Storey, pastors of Brockport, attended St. Bridget's until the formation of the Rochester Diocese, when Brockport was united to Rochester. Bergen alone, of the Brockport Missions, remained in the Buffalo Diocese. Until the fall of 1875, the parish was attended by Fathers Moore and Vanderpool, pastors of Leroy. In that year Bergen and Holley were formed into one parish with Rev. David Lasher as pastor; in the following year, Rev. James Lasher succeeded his brother and remained for four years, when he gave way to Rev. P. A. Maloy. Father Maloy erected the third church in 1884 to accommodate the congregation which had grown considerably and was preparing for a resident pastor. A parochial residence was erected by Father Maloy in 1887, but Rev. J. C. O'Reilly was appointed first resident pastor. After a service of one and one-half years he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Connery, whose pastorate lasted until his death in March, 1891. Then followed Revs. James Mooney; Nicholas Gibbons; John Dealy; M. J. Kean (1891), who organized St. Michael's Mission at South Byron and built a frame church in that little town; David J. Ryan of Newfane (1897–1906); Peter J. Berkery; and John F. McGinn, the present pastor. During the administration of Father Berkery a new church was erected in the mission of South Byron, which was dedicated by Bishop Colton on December 15, 1908. The church debt in Bergen was completely liquidated, and it was decided to sell the church property because of its unsightly location. A magnificent site was, therefore, purchased in Lake and McKenzie Streets, on which a fourth church was erected in Bergen.

OUR MOTHER OF GOOD COUNSEL, Blasdell, N.Y. — This parish comprises the villages of Blasdell Roland and Woodlawn, and its people formerly attended St. Patrick's at West Seneca. In October 1905, Rev. Nelson H. Baker, V.G., began the erection of a combination church and school building which was dedicated by the Bishop of Buffalo on May 13, 1906. Rev. Laurence S. Fell, D.D., who was appointed resident pastor on May 30, 1907, completed the parochial residence. Father Fell was born at Niagara Falls on December 24, 1878; educated at St. Bonaventure's College, Pa.; and ordained at the American College, Rome, on

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July 25, 1902. He was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Jacobs.

The parish societies are: Children of Mary (40 members); Altar (150); L.C.B.A. (50). Two Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the parochial school of 70 pupils. The population of the parish is estimated at about 350. The estimated value of the church property is $30,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Bliss, N.Y. — This parish is in charge of Rev. T. Butler, who also attends the mission of East Arcade. Until about 1911 Bliss was an out-mission of East Arcade. Catholics settled at Arcade about 1837, but a congregation was not formed until 1846, when a small church was built on land donated by Hermanus Wilson. There were about 30 families, who were attended from Java until Father Flynn was appointed resident pastor in 1848. His successors were: Fathers F. Miller, L. Steger, J. Fitzpatrick, F. Cook, J. O'Reilly, E. McShane, D. O'Brien and J. Garen. Father McShane built a new parochial residence and Father O'Brien a new church.

ST. MARY, Bolivar, N.Y. — This parish until October, 1909, had Portville with the Sacred Heart Church as a mission. The two churches are of about equal size, but Portville seems to be the older of the two, the first Mass having been said there in 1879 by Rev. J. Hamel. When Rev. T. Haire began his ministry at Olean he took charge of the Portville mission. Meanwhile Bolivar was a mission of Cuba and was visited by various priests, including Revs. T. Carraher, J. Griffen and J. Rogers. Father Carraher built a church at Bolivar in 1883. The Portville church was built three years later. Rev. Henry A. Dolan came to Bolivar on January 18, 1902, and in 1903 organized the two missions of Portville and Bolivar. He bought property and built at an expense of $23,000 the church in Bolivar, which is of pressed brick and cut stone. The cornerstone was laid on July 3, 1904, dedication services following one year later. Father Dolan also reconstructed the Portville church at a cost of $3500. Rev. William F. Krampf is the rector, and there are no missions now attached.

The population of Bolivar is 215 souls. The societies are: Holy Name, Altar and Children of Mary. The total valuation of church property is $35,000.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Boston, N.Y. — German farmers were the first Catholics in this neighborhood. They arrived about 1820, and were attended from 1869, when the first church was built, by Jesuits until 1873, when Boston became a mission of New Oregon and was attended by Revs. H. Bachman and M. Gesner. The church is of brick, in Roman style, and seats 300. It cost $6000, and with the church property is now valued at $20,000. During this period a school was started. It is a frame building seating 75. There are (1914) 56 pupils in charge of 3 Sisters of St. Joseph.

In 1877 Rev. G. Zurcher, the first resident pastor, was appointed, and in 1878, under the pastorate of Rev. G. Grill, Boston received Sardinia as a mission. A second mission, that of Holland, was attached in 1883 under Rev. J. Fischer. The following pastors served the church: Revs. A. Geisenhoff (1885–86); J. Theis (to 1888); A. Bergman (1889); P. Jasper (1890); Fathers Heller and Bubenheim (1891); M. Krischel (1892); F. Scherer (1893); J. Werdein (1894); J. Schemel (1897); M. Kelly (1898); G. Sellinger (1908), who built the rectory in 1904 at a cost of $3600; Francis Meyer (1909), John J. Carr (1911), and Francis G. Ruby, the present pastor.

The congregation consists of 100 families. The Holy Name Society was established for men and boys, and the Children of Mary and Altar Society for girls and women. A Catholic cemetery is attached to the parish. In 1911 there were 25 baptisms: in 1913 there were 12 baptisms, 4 marriages and about 6000 communions.

OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL, Brant, N.Y. — Rev. R. Burke erected many little churches in Erie County for the numerous groups of Catholic families between Dunkirk and Buffalo, and also the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel for the Italians of Brant. Rev. B. Mozzone was pastor from July 22, 1911, to May 28, 1913, when Rev. Hector Sella, took charge.

ST. MICHAEL, Byron, N.Y. — Rev. Michael Keane said Mass at South Byron, which was a mission of Byron, on July 15, 1891, for the first Catholic settlers, some Irish families who arrived about 1840. Father Keane also built a wooden church with a seating capacity of 175 at South Byron. His successors were: Rev. D. Ryan, Rev. P. J. Bechery, who enlarged the church at a cost of $5000 in 1908, and Rev. J. D. Mullins, the present pastor, who became first resident pastor on November 8, 1912, when Byron was made an independent parish. Father Mullins built a rectory at a cost of $6000, and took up his residence in it in December, 1912. The church is valued at $7000, and is free from debt; the rectory carries a debt of $3500. The trustees of the church are Thomas O'Brien and Frank Flaherty.

The congregation numbers 170 and has given one nun, Mary Freeman, to the Church. The following sodalities were established: Holy Name (60 members), Sacred Heart League (25), St. Anthony (30), and Woman's Catholic Club (40). The records for 1913 show 3 baptisms and 1 marriage. As there is no parochial cemetery, Catholics are buried at Batavia.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Cambria, N.Y. — Cambria was a mission of Newfane until July 1, 1908, when it was made a parish with Rev. Daniel Kiernan, a graduate of Fordham University, New York, as resident pastor. Father Kiernan replaced the old church, which had been built in 1858, by a brick one costing $10,500. The congregation numbers 38 families or 130 adults and 35 children. The church at Ransomville, the out-mission of

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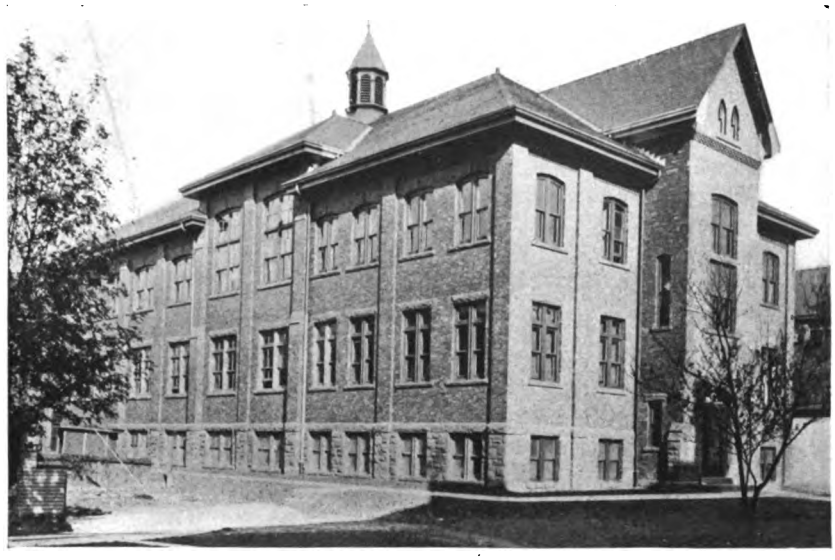
Cambria, was built in three days in 1908. No building could be procured as there was great opposition to a church being built in the neighborhood. Finally John Brennan, trustee, donated ground and with the aid of fifteen carpenters, a building with accommodations for 100 people was erected. In Ransomville Morgan wrote his book exposing the Freemasons. He was captured in Rochester, and finally overcome and, as alleged, drowned in Lake Ontario, four miles distant.



ST. TERESA'S SCHOOL, BUFFALO, N.Y.

ST. MARY, Canaseraga, N.Y. — Canaseraga was established as a mission about 1865, and was attended at first from Hornellsville, now Hornell, N.Y. The church was built by Rev. Jeremiah McGrath of Portageville, and it was dedicated in 1874 by Bishop Ryan. It was attended at various times as a mission by Revs. John J. Nash, D.D., F. X. Meyer and Father Lee, and was formed into a parish by Bishop Colton in October, 1905, with Rev. John J. Ryan as rector.

Father Ryan was born at Great Bend, Pa., in 1874. In 1882 his father moved to Elmira, where the son, one of nine children, was a student of St. John's Catholic school. He afterwards worked for a time in the office of the railroad, of which his father was an engineer. In 1894, however, Father Ryan entered Niagara University and afterwards the seminary, and was ordained on June 28, 1902. He served at St. Columba's, Buffalo. He built a rectory and established a school at Canaseraga. His successor is Rev. J. A. Weismantel.

The Catholic population of the parish is about 175, and the church property, which is valued at $15,000, has a debt of $1300.

ST. MARY, Cattaraugus, N.Y. — Rev. William F. Krampf, first resident pastor, was succeeded by Rev. John J. Duggan. The parish includes the mission at Little Valley. The population of St. Mary's numbers 170, and that of the mission about 75. For early history of parish, *see* DAYTON.

OUR LADY, HELP OF CHRISTIANS, Cheektowaga, N.Y. — This pilgrimage chapel has an interesting history. On October 20, 1836, Joseph Batt, with his wife and eight children, left his native village, Morschweiler, Alsace, to seek a home in America. The vessel on which they were passengers encountered a storm of great violence, and in the extremity of peril he called upon Mary, the Help of Christians, for aid, promising upon his safe arrival in the New World to erect a shrine in her honor. The ship reached the Irish shore, whence the family again embarked, and after a voyage of 113 days landed safely at New York, on February 2, 1837. As soon as his means allowed Joseph Batt, in 1851, gave three acres of land to Bishop Timon of Buffalo and began the erection of a chapel at Cheektowaga. On October 2, 1853, Rev. A. Neumann, pastor of Williamsville, dedicated the shrine under the title "Our Lady, Help of Christians," and it became a mission attended from Williamsville. In 1871 the shrine was enlarged, and in October, 1890, the mission was created a parish, Rev. Joseph Fischer being appointed first resident pastor. On March 19, 1893, Rev. F. X. Scherer took charge.

Father Scherer was born at Buffalo, on June 13, 1865; educated at St. Michael's parochial school and Canisius College, Buffalo, and the Imperial University of Innsbruck, and ordained on July 27, 1890. He was assistant at Lancaster, N.Y., and pastor at Boston, N.Y., before receiving his present appointment. He built the school as well as the convent for the Franciscan Sisters, to whom he entrusted the school. The attendance in 1914 is 130 pupils in charge of 3

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Sisters. Father Scherer's assistant is Rev. John V. Mooney.

The Catholic population numbers 700. The church property, in real estate and cash, is estimated at $40,000, and a new church for pilgrims is contemplated. The societies established are: Holy Name (young men), Children of Mary, Christian Mothers, Apostleship of Prayer, Archconfraternity of the Holy Rosary, Association of the Holy Childhood, and local branches of the C.M.B.A. and L.C.B.A.

OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, Colden, N.Y. — This parish includes the mission of St. George at Jewettville, and was in charge of Rev. M. J. Tobin during 1912. In 1913 Rev. J. Howley was appointed pastor.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, Corfu, N.Y. — The Catholics of this region in the early days attended Mass at Batavia. A church at Crittenden was built and dedicated to St. Patrick, and the mission there dates from 1856. In 1883 the first resident pastor of East Pembroke, Rev. Henry Connery, attended this mission, and when Father Burns became pastor of that parish in 1897 he built a small church at Corfu, which was an out-mission of East Pembroke, and also rebuilt St. Patrick's Church at Crittenden, which was burned about that time. St. Francis' Church at Corfu dates from 1898. The pastor is Rev. Sebastian E. Airey.

OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Cuba, N.Y. — Our Lady of Angels maintains a mission at Friendship, and although the population is small the parish covers a wide territory and gives abundant labor to the pastor. The history of the parish dates to 1850 when a frame building was bought by Father Doran of Ellicottville, and turned into a church; it was so bare of furnishings that when Bishop Timon came in August, 1850, he was obliged to build an altar on which to say Mass. After giving a retreat to the people he confirmed a class of 46. Among the priests to visit the parish were Fathers Walsh and McKenna, who ministered until the Franciscans of Allegany took charge. The people also received visits from Revs. B. O'Reilly, T. McEvoy and O'Donoghue. There was a debt of $500 on the property when the Franciscans took charge. For some years following the congregation was in charge of Revs. M. Ryan, J. O'Mara, T. Ledwith, and M. Lee, who built the parochial residence as well as a church at Friendship. In April, 1879, Rev. Thos. Carraher was appointed to the pastorate. He built a commodious church at a cost of $10,000. His successors were: Revs. James Griffen (1889–95), John Rogers, Hugh Wright, and D. J. White.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Darien Center, N.Y. — Although this territory was settled by Germans and Irish about 1850, the parish was not formed until July 13, 1910. The settlers, however, were attended by various priests, the first Mass being said by Rev. J. Quigley (afterwards Bishop of Buffalo and Archbishop of Chicago). Rev. Emil Deck, who was appointed to organize the congregation, built the church at a cost of $3600. It is a frame building, in Roman style, with a seating capacity of 200. Rev. Michael A. Anstett, who succeeded as first resident pastor on June 1, 1911, in 1912 started a parochial school in his rectory. It was in charge of a lay teacher until 1913, when two Franciscan Sisters took charge. The attendance (1914) is 50. In 1913 the new rectory was built at a cost of $4500. The church property has a debt of only $2600, $1600 on the church and $1000 on the rectory.

Father Anstett was born at Lancaster, N.Y., and educated at Canisius College, Buffalo, and at Innsbruck. He served as assistant at St. Vincent's (1906–10) and St. Louis' (1910–11) churches, Buffalo. In addition to his parish he attends the mission church at East Bennington.

The congregation numbers 170 Germans and 20 Irish. The parish sodalities are: Christian Mothers, Children of Mary, Holy Name, St. Aloysius and St. Agnes. The records for 1913 show 19 baptisms and 1 marriage; the communions average 400 yearly.

ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS, Dayton, N.Y. — In 1857 the first Mass in Dayton was celebrated at the house of Michael McFarland, an Irishman who worked as foreman on the construction of the Erie Railroad. Soon afterwards the Passionists from Dunkirk took charge of the mission. A site for a church as well as ground for a cemetery was bought for $50, and a church with a seating capacity of 150 was built in 1861 when the parish was created and Rev. Chas. Gippert appointed first resident pastor. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Daniel Walsh, James Leddy, William T. Wilbur, J. J. Nash, D.D., Denis Dailey, A. Adolph and John F. Tracy. In 1875, owing to the construction of the Buffalo and S. Western Railroad, the increase in the Catholic population necessitated another church, and a frame one seating 400 was erected on the old site at a cost of $4000. The parish at this time embraced Dayton, Gowanda, Cattaraugus and the surrounding country. A rectory was built for $2000 in 1889 by Father William T. Wilbur, and in 1898 Father John Tracy moved to Gowanda, which had flourished as rapidly as Dayton declined, and Dayton and Cattaraugus became missions. The church at Dayton became unsafe, and was razed to the ground, and a temporary chapel was made in the rectory. In July, 1907 Father Wm. F. Krampf was appointed pastor of Cattaraugus, and from there he attended Dayton until the Franciscans took charge in 1910. Finally, in July, 1911, the Bishop appointed Rev. James A. Hogan pastor of Dayton, with Forestville, South Dayton, Perrysburg and Leon as missions.

On August 4, 1912, the cornerstone of the present church was laid. Bishop Colton donated $300 towards the building fund, and dedicated the

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church on October 6, 1912. He also administered confirmation to 21 candidates on this day. One year later the final payment on the church debt of $5500 was made, so that the church is free from all encumbrance, a record equaled by few country parishes. The church of St. Rose of Lima, Forestville, has been renovated and paid for. A chapel has been established in the J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital, Perrysburg — an institution for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis — and finally the parochial residence, so long vacant or used as a church, has been moved to a site next the new church at Dayton, and remodeled as a commodious rectory. The parishioners of the mission, few in number, have made many sacrifices in the interest of their Faith.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Depew, N.Y. — On June 6, 1909, territory was separated from the Polish parish of SS. Peter and Paul and formed into that of St. Augustine, with Rev. A. Majeski as pastor. A building was immediately erected, which combines school, chapel and hall, at a cost of $22,000; a rectory was added at a cost of $5000 and a convent for $9000. The church property is valued (1914) at $55,000, and carries a debt of $38,000. The congregation is composed of 1801 Poles. The school, which is in charge of 5 Felician Sisters, has an attendance of 250 children.

Father Majeski was born in Russian Poland, educated in Poland, France, England and America, and ordained in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, in 1906 by Bishop Colton. The sodalities for men have 502 members, those for women 100, those for girls, 46, and for boys 49.

The records for 1913 show 100 baptisms, 34 marriages (no mixed), and 26 deaths.

ST. JAMES, Depew, N.Y. — In 1895 the New York Central Railroad and the West Shore Railroad transferred their shops to a place near Lancaster, which was named Depew, in honor of the president of the New York Central. A great number of workmen took up their residence in the new town, and in 1896 Rev. J. J. Deally was sent to organize a congregation and build a church for the Catholics there. He erected a magnificent brick church building, and a handsome rectory of the same material, adjoining the church. The town, however, did not grow as rapidly as first impressions promised, and the church property was heavily burdened with debt. Father Deally was succeeded in the spring of 1902 by Rev. C. Killeen. Father Killeen, an energetic worker and a good business manager, met his obligations under adverse conditions but succeeded in putting the church on a solid financial basis. He was succeeded in 1913 by Rev. Dr. Charles G. Duffy.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, Depew, N.Y. — On April 15, 1894, the Poles of Depew were organized into a separate congregation and the parish of SS. Peter and Paul formed for them by Rev. Peter Basinski. In 1895 Rev. Cajetan Labusinski succeeded as pastor. He immediately started work on the church, which was completed in 1896. It is of brick, in the Gothic style, with a seating capacity of 600, and cost $25,000. A debt of $14,000 exists, and the valuation of the church property, including the brick rectory built by Rev. S. Fimowicz, is $90,000. Rev. Stanislaus Fimowicz, who

ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL
BUFFALO, N.Y.

succeeded to the pastorate on November 14, 1904, built the parochial school, at a cost of $11,000, and entrusted it to the Felician Sisters. On his transfer to St. Luke's, Buffalo, Rev. Michael Helminiak took charge.

The school is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of 1200, and has an attendance (1914) of 158 pupils. Six youths of the parish are studying for the priesthood, and three girls became nuns. The following societies are established: St. Joseph, SS. Peter and Paul, St. Casimir, St. Francis de Sales, St. Stanislaus, and the Rosary Society. The congregation numbers 730, and shows an increase, which is due to immigration as well as to natural growth. In 1913 there were 59 baptisms, 144 confirmations, 9 marriages and 10 deaths.

ST. JOSAPHAT, Doyle, N.Y. — This parish was founded about 1907, and the cornerstone of the church was laid by Bishop Colton on June 16, 1907. The first rector, Rev. Andrew Garstka, was pastor for about a year, and, with the Bishop, selected and paid for the site of the church, a cost of $4000. Father Garstka was succeeded at St. Josaphat's by Rev. W. S. Hordich, who erected the combination building costing $33,000. On Father Hordich's transfer in March, 1914, Rev. Charles Mioduszewski came to Doyle. Father Mioduszewski was born in Russian Poland on September 15, 1882. After finishing his studies at the public schools he was sent to the Latin Seminary at Jerusalem, and on having completed his course there in 1905, he came to the United States and entered the Polish Seminary in Detroit, where he was ordained on July 1, 1906, by Bishop Foley for the Diocese of Buffalo. He was appointed as assistant at St. Stanislaus' Church, Buffalo, N.Y., remaining there three years. He was in charge of the congregation at Batavia

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until 1911, and of the Assumption, Albion, until 1914. The present value of the church property is about $45,000. The church was dedicated on December 29, 1907.

The school is taught by 3 Felician Sisters, and has 193 pupils. The Catholic population of the parish numbers 180 Polish families. The parish societies are: St. Josaphat's, Sacred Heart, Girls' Society, Young Men's Dramatic and Singing Society, and St. Casimir's Sodality for boys.

ST. MARY, Dunkirk, N.Y. — This village was incorporated early in the nineteenth century, but there were no Catholic inhabitants until about ten years later, although there were two or three Catholic families near Dunkirk in the early forties, visited by Rev. Thomas McEvoy, who probably said Mass in one of the homes of the Catholic farmers at Pomfret. St. Mary's is the mother-church of Dunkirk, being for years the only Catholic church in the city. Bishop Timon visited Dunkirk in 1848, and finding no place where he could say Mass, went on to Fredonia. In 1850 Father Carraher was here for some weeks; then Father Lemmon came and bought two old frame buildings at Second and Robins Streets, converting one into a chapel. Fathers Fitzsimmons and Mallon also attended Dunkirk a few times. In April, 1851, Rev. Peter Colgan was appointed pastor. He at once enlarged the frame chapel and bought the site of the present cemetery, which was consecrated by Bishop Timon in the following year. He purchased the site of St. Mary's Church, and began its erection in 1852. The cornerstone was laid on July 24, 1853, and the church dedicated on November 12, 1854, by Bishop Young, of Erie. It cost about $9000.

A parochial school was started in 1854. It was at first held in the old church on 2nd Street, later the basement of the new church, and finally the present splendid school building. In 1894 the school was placed under the control of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and in 1902 raised to the rank of an academy, thus securing all the privileges of the State high schools. It has a complete high school department, giving the full four years' high school course, and two years commercial course. Recently a kindergarten department was added, which, together with a separate room and teacher for each grade, and a complete academic department, make St. Mary's School one of the best equipped Catholic schools in the State. It is a free school, and is the only free Catholic high school in the Diocese of Buffalo. In its years of usefulness it has turned out many creditable graduates, among whom may be mentioned Hon. J. T. McDonough, at one time Secretary of State in New York, and later, United States Justice in the Philippines. The school is in charge of 14 Sisters of St. Joseph, and has over 400 pupils in the kindergarten and grades, and 200 in the high school department.

In 1858 an orphan asylum was opened in Dunkirk by the Sisters of St. Joseph. At present these Sisters conduct two asylums at Dunkirk, one for boys and one for girls.

In 1860 the Passionist Fathers took charge, and Bishop Timon laid the cornerstone of the monastery adjoining the church. Father Albinus, the first rector, was followed by Very Rev. John Baudinelli, and Fathers Guido Matassi, Martin Meagher, Basil Keating, Alphonsus Ressiter, Stephen Kealy, Felix Ward, Albert Phelan, Mark Moselin, Basil Malone, and L. Monahan, all of this order. Father Basil Keating, in 1873, remodeled the church at an outlay of $16,000, and it was rededicated by Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. Father Guido completed Columbus Hall, which cost $25,000.

A lyceum established in 1891 by enterprising Catholics of this parish as a clubroom for men, became a literary and social center for the Catholics of Dunkirk. For an account of the monastery, see VOL. I., p. 331.

Rev. Clement Lee, C.P., the pastor of St. Mary's Church and rector of St. Mary's Monastery, is assisted by Revs. Bertrand Barry and Oswin McGibbon. The Catholic population numbers about 17,000.

ST. HYACINTH, Dunkirk, N.Y. — This parish was formed for the Polish Catholics of Dunkirk, of whom there were a considerable number in 1874 and 1875. There was at this time but one Polish parish in the diocese, St. Stanislaus at Buffalo. Rev. Charles Lane, O.S.B., who was commissioned by Bishop Ryan to organize the congregation, erected in that year a little building which served as a church. Father Lane's successors were: Revs. E. Bratkiewicz (1879); J. Schneider (1880), who remained only a few months; Father Klawiter (until 1884), who built the parochial residence and remodeled the church building to accommodate the largely increased number of parishioners; W. Lebiecki, who remained a short time; Frank Ciszek, who stayed two years; W. Zareczny, who only remained one year; P. Pawlar, who remained two years; Father Klawiter, again for one year; A. Sulek (June, 1891–1892); A. Lex (1892 until November 1, 1896); B. Swinko (1896) and James Wojcik.

Father Swinko paid all parochial debts, converted the old rectory into a convent for the Sisters, and provided a new rectory on a large block adjoining the church property, which he bought for $9500. He also purchased fifteen acres of land on the Lake Road, for a cemetery, which was blessed by Bishop Quigley in 1902.

The parish now has all necessary buildings, brick church, school (built by Father Lex in 1893), rectory and convent, and is in a prosperous condition, without debt. The congregation numbers about 800 families. The school, in charge of 9 Felician Sisters, has 572 pupils.

The societies in the parish are: Knights of St. Stanislaus, St. Hyacinth, St. Joseph, St. Kasimir,

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St. Michael and SS. Peter and Paul, Holy Rosary, Immaculate Conception and Sacred Heart of Jesus.

ST. HEDWIG, Dunkirk, N.Y. — St. Hedwig's was founded in 1904 from St. Hyacinth's parish for the Poles of Dunkirk by Rev. T. Stabeneau. A school for Polish children was opened and entrusted to the Felician Sisters. Rev. P. Letocha is the present pastor. The school has an attendance of 325 children, under 5 Sisters and a lay teacher.

MOST HOLY TRINITY, Dunkirk, N.Y. — This parish was founded on November 1, 1908, for the Italians of Dunkirk by Rev. Vincent M. Fragonelli. The church was built at a cost of $20,000; it is of brick, seats 400, and has a debt of $17,700. The dedication ceremony was performed by Bishop Colton on July 18, 1909. There is neither rectory nor school attached to the church, which is a struggling one. The attendance is poor considering that there are 800 souls belonging to the parish. The church property, including the cemetery, is valued at $25,000.

Rev. P. C. Santy, the pastor (1914), was ordained on May 21, 1910, at St. Joseph's Cathedral by Bishop Colton, and was appointed pastor of the Holy Trinity parish on January 24, 1913. The average annual parish statistics are: 50 baptisms, 6 marriages and 6 deaths. The Holy Trinity Sodality was established for men and the Holy Rosary for women.

SACRED HEART, Dunkirk, N.Y. — Until 1857 the German Catholics of Dunkirk worshiped at St. Mary's Church, but on August 16 of that year they assembled at the house of Jacob Stahler in Lion Street and decided to build a church for themselves. Rev. James Nagel, C.SS.R., of St. Mary's, Buffalo, was present, and encouraged them in their desire. A lot was purchased for $300, in Ruggles Street near Lion, 60 by 100 feet, and the erection of a frame church 70 by 35 feet was at once begun. It was finished early the following year, at a cost of $1693, and dedicated in honor of St. George on February 15, 1858, by Rev. W. Deiter of St. Louis', Buffalo. The membership at this time consisted of 35 or 45 families and the first trustees were George Dotterweich, F. A. Peter, Leonard Frey, John Buscher and George Uschold. Mr. Dotterweich was until his death the greatest benefactor of this congregation, and it is hardly possible to estimate with any accuracy the extent of his generosity. Other charter members were Andrew Dotterweich, Jacob Stahler, Joseph Scheyer, Vincent Bohn, Jacob Mehs, Frank Braun and Peter Hansen.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, SCHOOL AND RECTORY, ALBION, N.Y.

The parish was at first attended from the Franciscan Monastery at Allegany, N.Y., by Rev. Dominic Geymer, who came every two weeks. According to the records the first child baptized was Barbara Guenther (February 20, 1858) and the first marriage, that of Vincent Bohn and Dorothy Stahler, was celebrated on May 7, 1858; the first death record is that of Vitus Rau (February 28, 1858). Father Geymer attended this mission until June, 1859, when he was relieved by Rev. J. N. Arent, of Hamburg, N.Y., who also came every two weeks until November, 1860. Then came Rev. Andrew Pfeifer, O.F.M., from Allegany, who continued until January, 1862. In March, 1863, Rev. Luke Baudinelli, C.P., gave the first mission in the church, after which the Passionists took charge, Rev. Frederick Lang, C.P., being the

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first to attend it. He remained from February, 1863, until December, 1866.

In 1865 a schoolhouse was built at a cost of $1200, the first teacher being Mr. Kerker. In 1873 the Sisters of St. Joseph were installed as teachers. In the beginning there were from 90 to 100 children in winter, and 70 to 80 in summer.

Rev. Philip Birk, C.P. (Oct. 1866 - March, 1867), introduced the payment of pew rent. His successor was Rev. Henry Egler. Upon the legal incorporation of the congregation on March 2, 1869, difficulties arose which led to the church being closed on December 26, 1869. On May 8, 1870, however, it was reopened with a mission by Rev. F. Stanislaus, C.P. His successors were Rev. Daniel Rimmels, C.P., and Rev. Ignatius Sauer, C.P., and in July, 1874, the Passionists, owing to some trouble in the church, withdrew entirely, and Jesuits from Buffalo came every Sunday until November 18, 1874, when Rev. Ferdinand Kolb was appointed first resident pastor.

Father Kolb was born at Baden, Germany, on October 17, 1847, and ordained at Louvain, Belgium, on May 30, 1874. Soon after his arrival the question of building a new church was brought up, but there was a difference of opinion in regard to its location; the question was finally settled by George Dotterweich, who bought a large house and lot in Railroad Avenue, where the present schoolhouse stands, and deeded it to the congregation for a parochial residence. This was in 1875. There was discussion as to whether to build a frame or brick church, but when the few Polish families, who hitherto attended this church, started out to build themselves a brick church (St. Hyacinth), the Germans determined to do at least as well, and decided upon brick. The excavation was begun on April, 23, 1876; the cornerstone blessed on June 11, 1876; and the church completed and dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on November 18, 1877, by Bishop Ryan. The church is 117 by 52 feet, and the tower 130 feet high. The three bells, which cost $1750, were given by the Dotterweich family, and the marble altar and communion railing, the organ, and tower clock by George Dotterweich. Nearly all the work on the church was done by day labor, and every parishioner gave something. The masonwork was done by Jacob Stahler, and the pews, pulpit and confessionals were built by Julius Mayer. The actual cost of the church is difficult to estimate, but it was certainly at least $20,000, the debt amounting to but $5000. The old church, school and parochial residence were sold and removed. Father Kolb had begun work on the new school when he was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Frey in May, 1884. Father Frey completed the school and built a rectory. He was succeeded in November, 1891, by Rev. F. N. Sester (born in Alsace in 1826), who was one of the pioneer priests of the diocese. Father Sester reduced the church debt from $12,000 to $7500, contributing at least $2000 from his own pocket. On his death in 1896, Rev. Joseph M. Thies was appointed.

Father Thies was born on March 29, 1859, at Rochester, N.Y., and ordained June 21, 1885, at Ratisbon, Bavaria. Before assuming his present charge (Sept. 8, 1896) he was *locum tenens* at St. Vincent's, Buffalo, and pastor at Boston, Wayland, and Alden, N.Y. During his pastorate the debt was liquidated (1903), school money abolished (1902), improvements and repairs made amounting to $15,000, and a new piece of property bought (1907).

There are about 300 families in the parish and over 250 children in school, with 5 Sisters of St. Joseph in charge. The records of the parish show that in the first 50 years of its existence, there were 2300 baptisms, 412 marriages and 754 burials.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, East Aurora, N.Y. — In 1849 the Catholics of East Aurora assembled to hear Father McEvoy of Java say Mass in the home of Thomas Flanigan. Ground was broken for a church in 1853, and a modest building without pews was constructed, and was later rebuilt by Rev. Jas. Early. Father Early's successor, Rev. J. V. O'Donohue, built a rectory and established a school.

Among the priests who labored in the parish were: Revs. D. English, Thos. Hines, John Tuohey, F. Cook, Father Miller, C.SS.R., of Buffalo, J. V. O'Donohue, T. Hines, T. Ledworth, E. Quigley, M. Byrne, P. V. O'Brien, D. F. Lasher, B. B. Grattan, F. McNearny, D. N. Reilly, Father Lafferty, J. Brady, Jas. C. Cain, Jas. H. Quested, George Zurcher. The present pastor is Rev. Andrew C. Porter. In 1882 the cornerstone of a new church was laid, Bishop Ryan officiating. The school is in charge of 4 Sisters of St. Joseph, and has 155 pupils.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, East Eden. — Catholics first settled in East Eden about 1830–32, in search of fertile farms on which to establish their homes. Among their first desires were a church and a school. They were attended by Rev. J. A. Mertz from Buffalo a few times, and Mass was said in the homes of the settlers, or in the schoolhouse. Rev. A. Pax, who assisted Father Mertz in Buffalo, also visited East Eden a few times, and said Mass there. Land was donated by Michael Enser in 1833, and a church was soon afterwards built by the Catholics, and dedicated to the Assumption and St. Michael. On Father Mertz's return from Europe, whither he had gone for a rest, he retired to East Eden, and within a few years built a fine schoolhouse. A school had been established in 1836 in a private house. When Father Mertz organized the parish it comprised all the territory of Hamburg (now New Oregon), Collins, Boston and Langford. He died on August 10, 1844, and was succeeded by Rev. Rudolph Follenius (1844–49). The congregation of these places worshipped at East Eden until 1849. Rev. N. Arent attended the mission from 1849 to 1859; during these years he built the

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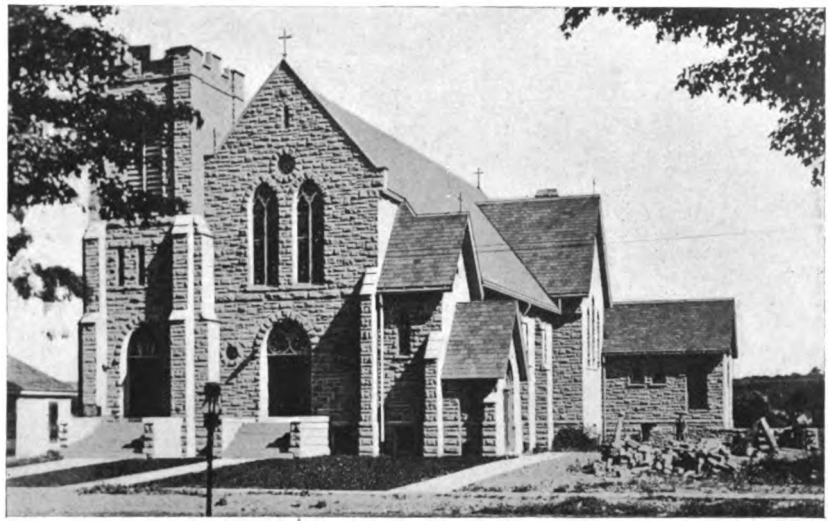
present brick church, which was dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, and also bought a little frame house from the Protestants at Hamburg, for the use of the Catholics there, who were at that time attended from Eden.

The following priests succeeded Father Arent: Revs. Stephen Eicher (1859–March 19, 1860); P. Heimbucher (1860–61); F. Gerber (1861–62); G. Pax (1862–68); B. Gruber (Feb., 1868–May 7, 1879), who built the rectory; L. Neumayer (May, 1869–Jan., 1870); W. Rizewski (1871–July, 1876); M. Winands (to July, 1881); J. Fenger (1881–86); A. Geyer (1886–88); C. Kaelin (1888–89); G. Gysen (May to October, 1889); J. Schaus (October, 1889–November, 1890); J. Hummel (1890–94), who enlarged the rectory; J. Schemmel (1894–98); C. Kaelin (Nov., 1898–Sept., 1912); and Joseph C. Linsmeier, who took charge on September 8, 1912.



SS. PETER AND PAUL, ARCADE, N.Y.

The missions of Hamburg, Langford and New Oregon were erected into independent parishes.

In 1862 the Sisters of St. Francis took charge of the school, and in 1868 built a convent, which was until 1876 a preparatory school as well as the novitiate for the Order. Property was bought for a parish cemetery, and was blessed by Bishop Hughes. The old German settlers are being displaced by Poles and Italians, who own their homes and farms. The school attendance in 1914 is 70 pupils in charge of 2 Sisters. The parish records for 1913 show: 9 baptisms; 6 marriages; 48 confirmations; 19 First Communions.

On July 13, 1913, St. Mary's was formally reopened after having undergone extensive renovation and decoration. The altars, partly Romanesque and part Corinthian, are decorated in white and gold, and the main altar is panelled with small, beautiful windows. Eleven artistic stained-glass windows were erected; these were donated within two weeks from the day on which the pastor asked for them. The congregation's efforts are now being given to the building of a new rectory.

Father Linsmeier is a native of Baltimore. He studied in the preparatory Redemptorist and Jesuit colleges, finishing theology at St. Bonaventure's Seminary, Allegany, and was ordained in June, 1905. Owing to the death of his father, he was obliged to interrupt his studies for a number of years and support his mother until her death. Previous to his arrival at East Eden, he served as assistant at St. Agnes' and the Seven Dolors, Buffalo, and during his stay at the latter place he was chaplain at the Orphan Asylum. He was then pastor of St. Mary's, New Oregon, where he made many improvements.

Holy Name of Mary, East Pembroke, N.Y. — Until 1883, Pembroke was a mission of Batavia; its first church, which was built by Rev. Thomas Cunningham of the latter parish, was dedicated in 1890. The site for this edifice was donated by John Mullane. The first resident pastor was Rev. Henry Connery, whose territory, including Alabama and Crittenden, was very large. Father Connery was succeeded in 1885 by Rev. J. J. Galligan, who served until 1889. His successor, Rev. Thomas Barrett, purchased a lot near the parochial residence and erected a handsome little frame church. Rev. F. Burns, the next pastor at St. Mary's, built a little church at Corfu and made that place an out-mission. Rev. E. Rengel succeeded Father Burns in 1900, and remained a few months when Rev. M. J. Kelly was appointed. In February, 1902, Rev. Robert Walsh succeeded to the pastorate. Rev. J. Gilhooley is his successor. St. Patrick's Church at Wheatville is at present the only mission attached to the parish.

The societies established are: Children of Mary and the Boys' Society. The Catholic population of both parish and mission numbers about 500;

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the value of church property of East Pembroke is about $6000; at Wheatville, about $2000.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Eden Center, N.Y. — Bishop Colton in January, 1908, ordered a parish to be founded at Eden Center for the German, Irish, French, English, and Italian Catholics of the neighborhood, about 200 souls. The cornerstone was laid on September 20, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Colton on December 8 of the same year. It accommodates 300 people, and cost about $6000. Rev. George Marx was the first resident pastor. On October 15, 1911, Rev. J. L. Stephan became pastor. Father Stephan built a new rectory and purchased two lots of land at a cost of $3300. The parish was incorporated on March 12, 1912, with Francis Schwartz and Joseph Kauer as lay trustees. On May 15 of the same year three and two-third acres adjoining the Evergreen Cemetery were purchased and the greater part was consecrated by Bishop Colton on September 17. The total indebtedness on the parochial property amounts to $7700.

The sodalities established are: St. Anthony's (55 members), which meets every third Sunday; and the Holy Name (20 members), which was canonically established on May 11, 1913. The sermons are preached in English, with Italian announcements. The congregation numbers 300 souls, including German, Italian and English-speaking Catholics.

HOLY NAME OF MARY, Ellicottville, N.Y. — Ellicottville, one of the oldest and most prosperous parishes in the diocese, owes its foundation to the faith and generosity of the Devereaux family and the missionary zeal of Father McEvoy. Mr. Nicholas Devereaux remodeled a two-story frame building to serve for a church until a better one could be erected, and here Fathers McEvoy, Fitzsimmons and McIvers said Mass for the people. Rev. John Doran resided at Ellicottville for a short time in 1850, and showed unparalleled energy in visiting the settlements in the widely separated counties. During this period (1850–51) a church was built under the patronage of St. Philip Neri. Finally, through the efforts of the Devereaux family, a colony of Franciscans from Rome were persuaded to make their residence at Ellicottville. The Fathers were able to look after the interests of their scattered congregations as no single priest could have done, and their advent was a great blessing to the entire community. Their removal to Allegany in 1859 was deeply regretted.

HOLY TRINITY, DUNKIRK, N.Y.

Rev. Dr. Barker, who came to Ellicottville in 1859, was succeeded by a long and constantly changing line of pastors. Bishop Timon, who said Mass for the people of this parish in 1848, thoroughly understood the peculiar difficulties of the parish, and this may have been his reason for making frequent changes; the work was too difficult for long-continued service.

Among the pastors were: Revs. P. Bradley, James Tuohey, Father LeBreton, P. F. Glennon, James H. Leddy, James Rogers, John Brady, Martin Ryan and Philip Kinsella. Three years after Father Kinsella's coming the church was destroyed by fire; it was soon replaced by a church dedicated to the Most Holy Name of Mary, the cornerstone of which was laid on September 11, 1881. Father Kinsella established the parish on a good financial basis, and left affairs in very good

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shape. Rev. Arthur Barlow, who succeeded him in 1889, added a rectory in keeping with the style and grandeur of the church. His successors were: Revs. J. D. Biden (1893–95); Thomas J. Caraher (until 1903), who installed a heating plant in the church, secured from Hon. Daniel O'Day $2000 for placing a fence around the cemetery, and greatly reduced the church debt; E. J. Duffy, who died on June 22, 1904; Edward J. Rengel (until February 23, 1912); and Andrew T. Hartigan, D.D.

By a strange fatality, the parish was again stricken by fire on April 13, 1909, and Father Rengel, who had laboriously succeeded in paying the old debt, was faced with the immediate necessity of rebuilding. The total loss through the fire approximated $25,000. On account of the dampness of the old site, the new church was built on a lot next to the Public Square, which is dry and centrally located. It is a stone building in English Gothic style.

The parish societies are: branches of the C.M.B.A. (established by Father Ryan) and L.C.B.A. (established by Father Barlow), a Sacred Heart Society (founded by Father Duffy) and an Altar Society (founded in 1904). The congregation numbers about 700 souls, and is decreasing for some years. It is a farming community and its members are fairly well-to-do.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE B.V.M., Elma, N.Y. — In the early fifties of the last century there was a little settlement of German Catholics near Elma. One of their number, Freiburger by name, erected a chapel on his farm in which the priests from Lancaster occasionally said Mass. Later, Father Feldmann, one of the pastors at Lancaster, established a Catholic school on what is known as the corner of Schwartz and Clinton Roads. This school was taught by lay teachers. About 1900, Rev. John Schaus, pastor of Lancaster, erected an altar in the school and said Mass there on the first Friday of every month. Bishop Colton, in 1905, appointed Rev. Adam Scheidel first resident pastor of Elma.

Father Scheidel studied at Canisius College, Buffalo, and spent two years at Innsbruck and two at Niagara University. After his ordination in 1902, he was an assistant for three years in a Buffalo parish, and then was sent to Elma. After using the school as a church, rectory and school for one year, he completed a beautiful colonial church, seating about 300. The Catholic population is of English and German nationality, and numbers about 230, and the church property is valued at $12,000.

The Annunciation parochial school has two lay teachers and an enrolment of 75 children. It is incorporated under the Regents of the State of New York. The Young Men's Sodality, Young Women's Sodality and Women's Sodality are the three societies in the congregation. Father Scheidel attends St. Vincent's Church at Springbrook, which is a mission of the parish. This mission has a school in charge of two Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis. The attendance in 1914 is 45 pupils.

OUR LADY OF LORETTO, Falconer, N.Y. — In 1912, Falconer, which up to this time was a mission of St. James', Jamestown, was organized into a parish. It is attended from Jamestown by Rev. J. Carra, D.D. The congregation is composed of Italians.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

ST. ANTHONY, Farnham, N.Y. — This parish was founded in 1904 by Rev. R. T. Burke of Angola for the Italians of Farnham. The church and cemetery was dedicated by Bishop Colton in the same year; the church, convent and rectory were built by Father Burke. The pastors in charge were: Father Pio, Rev. J. V. Hennessy, D.D., Father Jacobs and Father Gianitti. The parish comprises about 60 Sicilian families. The school, taught by 3 Sisters of St. Mary, has about 150 pupils. The value of the church property is $10,000.

ST. PATRICK, Fillmore, N.Y. — The first priest to visit Fillmore was Father McEvoy, who said Mass about 1830 for the Irish Catholics who settled in the neighborhood. The mission was attended by various priests until October, 1882, when it was erected into a parish, and a frame Gothic church with a seating capacity of 135 was built at a cost of $3000. The parish was attended from Belfast until the first resident pastor, Rev. A. F. Rivers, was appointed on June 25, 1905. Father Rivers purchased the rectory for $4500 and established a parochial school. His successors were Revs. John Carr (February 1, 1907–September, 1909); Thomas Harrigan (October, 1909–1912); and the present incumbent, John W. Peel, formerly an assistant of St. Mary's Church, Niagara Falls, who took charge in June, 1912. Since Father Peel took charge Mr. John Shea, a former resident of the parish, donated a handsome stone church with furnishings, which was built at a cost of $40,000. The parish also owns a splendid cemetery. Before it was acquired, the burials were made at the Catholic cemetery of Portageville.

The congregation numbers about 250 members, for whom the Sodalities of the Holy Name, Rosary and Blessed Sacrament (each with 50 members) were established. The parish records for 1913 show 10 baptisms, 2 marriages and 175 communions a month.

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ST. PHILOMENA, Franklinville, N.Y. — St. Philomena's was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. Brady of Ellicottville. The congregation consisted originally of 20 members. A wooden chapel was erected in 1873, and dedicated on August 1, 1875. The Franciscans of Ellicottville attended it until the fall of 1875, when it was made a parish with Father Malloy as pastor. He was succeeded by Fathers Long, Clarke and Murphy. In 1881 Father Kinsella, of Ellicottville, again took charge. He was succeeded (in Ellicottville) by Father Barlow, and attended the mission until October, 1892, when it was again placed under the charge of the Franciscans of Allegany. In August, 1906, Bishop Colton appointed Rev. John V. Mooney to the missions of Franklinville, Machias and Ischua, with his headquarters at Franklinville. Rev. P. C. Tracy is Father Mooney's successor. The church property is valued at $4500. The congregation numbers about 100 souls. The parish now includes the missions of Humphrey and Machias. The church at Humphrey, erected in 1855, is a mission of Franklinville. Its property is valued at $2000, and the Catholics number about 170.

ST. JOSEPH, Fredonia, N.Y. — Bishop Timon visited Fredonia in 1851, and said Mass in a private house. The few Catholics who settled in this territory attended Mass at Dunkirk until 1889, when Rev. T. Clark was appointed first resident pastor. He rented the Temperance Hall for services, and bought property on which he erected a church in 1900. Rev. H. Wright, who succeeded in 1906, opened a parish school in 1913.

ST. ANTHONY, Fredonia, N.Y. — The soil near Fredonia is well adapted to the grape industry, and this attracted large numbers of Italians. These Italians attended St. Joseph's Church until the departure of Rev. T. Clark, in 1906, when they formed a parish of their own. Rev. T. Glesa organized their congregation, and was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Prosseda.

SACRED HEART, Friendship, N.Y. — This parish was erected in 1912 and entrusted to Rev. Charles E. McHugh. Father McHugh added a rectory.

FOURTEEN HOLY HELPERS, Gardenville, N.Y. — The first Catholic settlers in Gardenville, or Middle Ebenezer as it was then called, were German and French farmers who arrived in 1855. Mass was first said there on October 2, 1864, by Rev. D. M. Winands in a church which was purchased in 1863 from the Ebenezers — a German communistic sect. Father Winands then bought a rectory for $7500, and remained as pastor until 1867. Later a large painting, representing the fourteen saints, was placed above the altar. Rev. C. O. Wagner (1867–May, 1875) built a school building. His successor, Rev. John N. Arent, died in 1880, and was followed by Rev. Chas. Geppert (until 1885). Father Geppert built a new church in 1883. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Ryan, and the church was dedicated by him on October 5, 1884. The interior was finished by Rev. F. X. Fromholzer, who succeeded at Father Geppert's death. The structure is of brick, seats 800, and contains four beautiful altars and a very fine organ which was donated by Mrs. Regina Goetz. The high altar, the gift of Mrs. Regina Goetz, with the oil painting representing the Fourteen Holy Helpers, was consecrated on June 15, 1885, and Bishop Quigley (now Archbishop of Chicago) celebrated the first Mass on

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, LANCASTER, N.Y.

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this new altar. Father Fromholzer died on March 4, 1893, and was succeeded by Rev. F. X. Koffler, who remained until July 25, 1895, when Rev. Jos. Hummel took charge. During Father Hummel's administration land was purchased for a new rectory, and the new parochial school was built. It was completed in 1908 at a cost of $23,000, and has accommodation for 220 children. The attendance in 1914 is 168, with 4 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis in charge.

In April, 1912, Father Hummel was appointed rector of St. Vincent's Church, Buffalo, and Rev. P. J. Gemuengt succeeded to Gardenville. Father Gemuengt was born in Germany in 1865 and ordained at Louvain. He was assistant at St. Boniface Church, Buffalo (1890–1900), pastor at Swormville, N.Y. (1900–12), and came to Gardenville in April, 1912.

The following societies are established: Men's Sodality (25 members), Christian Mothers (100), Young Women (70), Young Men (60), and the St. Francis' Home and St. Joseph's Hospital, both of which are in care of the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, are within the parish limits. The congregation, 1000 in number, has given 1 priest and 12 nuns to the Church. The parish records for 1913 show: 36 baptisms; 110 confirmations and 10 marriages. Gardenville was for many years and still is one of the most frequented shrines in this country. Numerous memorials testify to the cures obtained at this shrine through the intercession of the Holy Helpers.

ST. JOSEPH, Gowanda, N.Y. — The testimony of some of the older inhabitants of Gowanda establishes the fact that Mass was first offered up in Gowanda in the spring of 1855, when it was said in the home of Daniel Hurdley. There were at that time four Catholic families in what was then called Lodi (now Gowanda). The celebrant, a Franciscan, was sent here by Rev. Father Pamphillus, O.F.M., who, with three or four other Franciscans, came from Italy in the early part of 1854 and settled in Ellicottville. They afterwards, about 1858, went to Allegany, N.Y., and founded St. Bonaventure's College and Seminary. (*See* Vol. I, pp. 228-9.) Regularly from 1855 until 1861, usually in the spring and again in the fall, came one of the brown-robed Fathers to attend to the wants of the Catholics of this section. In 1861 the Passionists came to Dayton from Dunkirk, N.Y., and immediately began preparations for the erection of a small church there. Old records show, however, that Father Pamphillus or one of his companions came semi-annually to Lodi from 1855 to 1861, usually arriving on Friday and remaining until the following Monday. Catholics from Dayton, Perrysburg and other outlying districts gladly came to assist at Mass and approach the Sacraments. Mention is also made of Mass having been offered up in the home of Ambrose Werner, whose wife was Daniel Hurdley's sister, during the years 1858 to 1860.

After the Passionists had completed the church at Dayton, the Catholics of Gowanda went there to Mass. From time to time, however, one of the Passionists came to Gowanda from 1861 until Father Gippert's appointment as first resident pastor of Dayton. In these days Mass was said for

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND RECTORY
LIMESTONE, N.Y.

the most part in Rink's Hall, Gowanda, and this custom was continued until the first Catholic church in Gowanda was erected in 1888. The Jesuits were also connected with the early history of Catholicism in Gowanda, some of them coming at intervals from 1875 to 1885 and being largely instrumental in the preliminary work of building the church. This church was finished under the supervision of Rev. Wm. Wilbur, and dedicated on August 19, 1888, by Bishop Ryan. Early in 1899 Gowanda was made a parish in charge of Rev. John Tracy and with Dayton and Cattaraugus as out-missions. On July 1, 1900, Rev. P. J. Enright took charge.

In June, 1902, property was purchased from Hiram F. Henry, consisting of a valuable strip of land in the residential part of the village upon which were five substantial houses. The largest and most commodious, which is also near the church, was converted into a parochial residence. In January, 1908, another house and lot adjoining the Henry strip were bought; and the parochial property is now one of the most valuable pieces of property in the village. Three of the houses mentioned above were sold at a very good price, while the rental of the remaining two brings in a nice annual revenue. St. Joseph's Cemetery, purchased in the fall of 1884 largely through the efforts of Peter Rink, a pioneer Catholic, was converted during the last few years into a very beautiful spot. In the summer of 1904 the village of North Collins was made a part of the parish. In July, 1907, Dayton and Cattaraugus were cut off and in 1913 North Collins.

The parish shows a good, healthy growth, and numbers about 600 souls. The descendants of the Irish and Germans constitute the back-bone of the parish, being about equally divided numerically, though the last few years have brought in over

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300 foreigners, mostly Poles and Slovaks. The Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane is attended regularly from St. Joseph's; it is estimated that there are about 1300 souls in this institute, including patients, medical staff employes, etc., and of this number, about 25 per cent is Catholic.

ST. STEPHEN, Grand Island, N.Y. — For many years Grand Island formed part of the parish of Tonawanda. Father Uhrich built the first church in 1862, and Rev. A. J. Bachmann erected a handsome new one in 1890. Rev. W. J. Knelertz was appointed first resident pastor in 1906. His successor, Rev. Frank Meyer, also attends the mission of Mary, Star of the Sea, where he built a new church in 1910 for the summer residents on the Niagara border.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, Hamburg, N.Y. — There was a Catholic community of Germans at Hamburg as early as 1830, and Father Mertz of St. Louis', Buffalo, considered the number large enough to warrant an occasional pastoral visit. When Father Mertz died, Rev. Rudolph Folenius continued the good work, but it was not until 1845 that the Catholics at Hamburg had confidence enough to form a congregation. On June 11, 1845, they bought a small meeting-house from the Protestant sect known as Thilerites; this little church was dedicated on September 24 by Father Guth. This step attracted other Catholics to the community, and in 1847 there were nearly 100 families in the district. It was in the fall of this year that Buffalo became a diocese, and the people petitioned the bishop to send them a resident pastor. There were not enough German priests in the diocese at that time, so the Redemptorists of St. Mary's Church, Buffalo, were commissioned to look after the parish. When, in 1848, Bishop Timon was able to answer their petition for a pastor, and sent Rev. John P. Kraemer, the people gave him a lengthy list of resolutions for the government of the parish, which failed to keep the harmony for which they were intended. The following year, Bishop Timon sent Rev. J. N. Arent, whose kindly nature and polished manners succeeded where the pompous resolutions had failed. After Father Arent's death, Revs. J. J. Zawistowski, D. Geimer, S. Eicher and Father Heimbucher followed each other at short intervals. By 1860 the congregation outgrew the original church, and a larger church of brick was planned. Father Gruber, who succeeded Father Heimbucher, remained only a few months and it was not until June 29, 1863, in the pastorate of Rev. George Pax, that the new church was dedicated.

Father Pax was followed successively by Revs. John Soemer, John F. Payer, S. Uhrich, S. Gruber, F. Von Ruepplin, and V. Scheffels. With the advent of Father Scheffels the parish entered upon a new era in its changeful existence. A rectory was built by one of his predecessors, but the parish was still without an adequate school. Father Scheffels erected a commodious building and entrusted it to the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis in 1874. In 1876 Father Scheffels ended the first period of his service at this church, for he was destined to return more than once in the succeeding years. Meanwhile his place was filled by Revs. I. Sager, who remained for seven years; W. Riszewski, C. Wagner and A. Adolph, who erected the rectory.

In 1889 Father Scheffels returned to Hamburg for two years, when he was appointed to Lancaster. His successor, Rev. A. Frey, after building a convent for the Sisters, broke down, and Father Scheffels once more returned. He resigned in August, 1908, however, on account of ill health.

Rev. A. Bornefeld, who took charge on September 10, 1908, was born in Germany, on December 3, 1864, and ordained on June 29, 1890, at Louvain. He was assistant at St. Mary of Sorrows' Church, Buffalo, from September, 1890, to November, 1898, and pastor of St. John's Church, Alden, from November 24, 1898, until September 10, 1908, when he took charge at Hamburg. A large church was built later at a cost of $50,000.

The parish school has 170 children enrolled, and is in charge of 5 Sisters. The societies established are: Altar (109 members); Children of Mary (115); St. Aloysius (75); and League of the Sacred Heart as well as branches of the C.M.B.A. and L.C.B.A. The Catholic population consists of about 250 families. The church property is valued at about $20,000, and is free from debt.

ST. JOSEPH, Holland, N.Y. — Richard Shea and George Cottrel, Jr., collected funds for a church at Holland and a little frame building was erected in 1886 under the supervision of Father Uhrich of Springville. Father Uhrich said Mass in it. He came once a month; and was succeeded by Fathers Fisher, Geisenhoff, Thies, Krischel, Sherer and Jasper, from Boston. In 1865 Sardinia mission was formed and attended from Springbrook, and later by Rev. James Lanigan from Buffalo. Rev. G. Gysen, of Strykersville, and Rev. A. Adolph, of Boston, attended the Holland mission until it was united with the East Aurora. Father Cain of the latter parish died suddenly on June 9, 1895, and was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Rengel. Father Rengel paid off the debt on all the missions, including Holland. In June, 1900, Rev. J. J. Gilhooley came for a few months; then followed Revs. T. Walsh; and James H. Quested (April 20, 1901), who built a new parochial residence, enlarged the church and fitted up the basement of the church as a hall for the societies of the parish. Rev. L. Bartkowski, was rector from 1911 until 1913. Then the parish was temporarily given to the charge of the chaplain of the Gardenville Home.

ST. MARY, Holley, N.Y. — The history of this parish dates from 1850. Priests from Brockport for some years said Mass for the few Catholic families in the little stone schoolhouse on the corner of Main and Albion Streets, and also in the home of Mr. Fenton Whalen. The improvements on the Erie Canal brought many strangers to Holley in

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1855, and Father McGowan, pastor of Brockport, bought from John Connery a cottage on the present site of the church, and fitted it up as a chapel. In 1865 Rev. J. L. Castaldi, of Albion, took charge of this mission, sold the cottage and began the erection of a frame church. In 1870 land for the cemetery was bought. After the death of Father Castaldi in 1875 Holley and Bergen were formed into one parish, of which Father David Lasher had charge for a short time. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. James Lasher, who built the parochial residence. In 1881 Father P. A. Malloy was appointed, and remained for twelve years until he was appointed to a new parish in Buffalo. In August, 1893, Rev. James H. Leddy succeeded him, and the parish was incorporated. Father Leddy was followed by Rev. M. J. Noonan (1898); Rev. James McCarthy (1902), who erected a fine stone church and a rectory; and Rev. R. Burke, who succeeded in 1913 on the death of Father McCarthy.

St. Roch, Hulberton, N.Y. — Italians settled in Hulberton in 1906, and were organized into a congregation by Rev. L. Martinelli, first resident pastor, who erected the church. He was succeeded by Father Sbrocca and Rev. Raffael Di Filippo. St. Peter's Church, Blackville, is attached to Hulberton as a mission.

SS. Peter and Paul, Jamestown, N.Y.— Catholics settled in Jamestown as early as 1850, but when the canal was completed the number increased slowly, and Rev. John Doran, who came some years later, found only a handful of people. It is thought that the first Mass at Jamestown was said by a French Jesuit in 1762. For several years thereafter Jamestown was visited by Revs. Patrick McIvers and P. Colgan, and in 1855 the Franciscans from Allegany took charge. The first resident pastor was Rev. P. Byrnes, who came in 1860. He built a small wooden church, as the one erected by Father Colgan was destroyed by fire soon after his arrival. Father Byrnes found a large territory to cover and several widely separated missions, and after serving for five years he was relieved in 1865 by Rev. C. D. McMullen. Father McMullen established a school and was followed by Rev. John Cahill and Rev. John Baxter.

In June, 1874, Very Rev. Richard Coyle, LL.D., V.F., was appointed to the parish. He enlarged the church twice to accommodate the growing congregation, and finally erected a splendid stone one which will serve for many years. The new church was consecrated on June, 1913, by Bishop Colton, who on that day confirmed a class of 280. Father Coyle also purchased and equipped the old building at Fulton and 5th Streets as a school and convent, and opened it in 1887 in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, whom he brought from Buffalo. In 1901 Father Coyle built a splendid rectory at a cost of $9000. The new school cost $42,000, and the roll in 1914 shows 320 pupils in charge of 5 Sisters. A home for the aged is being built on a farm on Lexington Avenue by the Sisters of St. Francis. This farm, which was given as a present to the Sisters by Father Coyle, is very valuable because of its splendid location, and a house of architectural beauty is planned for the home. In 1912 twenty acres were purchased for a new cemetery, as the old one, which was used from the foundation of the parish, is filled up.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, LANCASTER, N.Y.

Father Coyle was born on January 21, 1844, at Sico, N.Y. In 1861 he entered St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N.Y., and in 1867 he went for his theological studies to the seminary at Genoa. On December 21, 1872, he was ordained, and after some months spent in traveling through Europe, he returned to Buffalo, being appointed assistant at St. Bridget's. On June 10, 1874, he was sent to Jamestown, then a struggling village. The excellent state of the parish and the flourishing societies bear witness to his zeal. On December 21, 1913, his anniversary of ordination was celebrated with great festivity.

The congregation numbers 1400 souls, and has given 9 nuns to the service of the Church. The societies established are: B.V.M. (203 members); Sacred Heart (200); Scapular and Rosary (60); Altar (125); III Order of St. Francis (50); Helping Hand (200); Marian Lyceum (75); Holy Name (240); Daughters of Isabella (115); K. of C. (210); C.M.B.A. (110); L.C.B.A. (115).

St. James, Jamestown, N.Y. — The Italians of Jamestown were given a parish for themselves in 1910, and entrusted to Rev. J. Carra, D.D. Father Carra and Rev. Peter Lozza, his assistant, attend, in addition to the parish, the Italian parish of Our Lady of Loretto at Falconer. A school was established for the Italian children. The roll in 1914 shows 200 pupils under 2 Sisters of Mercy.

St. Patrick, Java Center, N.Y. — There is a tradition that the first Mass was said at Java by Father Mangan, but the first recorded visit of a priest to the town was that of Father Smith, who came to Buffalo in 1837 and was drawn to Java by social ties and religious duty. His visits were necessarily few owing to the poor roads. Later, an Irish Dominican, Rev. John Urquhart, visited

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Java, and in 1842 Rev. P. Ratigan came as first resident pastor, and built a parochial residence. At a mission which he held in his parish in the fall of 1842, 437 persons received Holy Communion.

Rev. Thomas McEvoy began his memorable pastorate at Java in October, 1844. He remained for nearly six years and in addition attended numerous other settlements throughout western New York. He was followed by a long line of pastors, including Revs. C. D. McMullen, J. McKenna, J. Quinlan, J. Doran, M. Walsh, J. Donnelly, B. McCool, W. Hughes, P. Barker, M. O'Reilly, N. Byrnes, F. LeBreton, S. Schoulepnikoff, L. Van de Poel, Wm. McNab and J. V. O'Donohue. Father O'Donohue labored at Java for twelve years, and during his pastorate a fine large church was built to replace the old one, which was not even weatherproof. He was succeeded in 1881 by Rev. T. Brougham, who remained but a short time. In 1882 Rev. B. B. Grattan came, and paid off a heavy debt. A school was started by his successor, Rev. M. O'Shea, in 1890, and in 1891 Rev. E. Duffy came. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. J. Garen (1897), J. Colgan, John Uriel and Rev. Edward J. McCaffrey. The school, in charge of 2 Sisters of St. Joseph and a lay teacher, has 42 pupils.

ST. PATRICK, LOCKPORT, N.Y.

St. Paul, Kenmore, N.Y. — The parish of Kenmore, which is an outgrowth of the old St. John's Church at North Bush, is of comparatively recent date. The original congregation, under the direction of Father Mertz of St. Louis' Church, Buffalo, secured a tract of land and built a little log chapel which was visited occasionally by Fathers Mertz and Pax. Venerable John P. Neumann also visited the people at North Bush as one of his regular missions from Williamsville. In 1837 he built a log addition to the church, and made it his home, thus becoming the first resident pastor of North Bush and Kenmore.

North Bush afterwards became a part of the new parish of St. Joseph's at Elysville, and, by 1849, the membership outgrew the log structure and a new stone building was erected. The residents at Elysville later built another church known as St. Joseph's and separated from the North Bush parish, which became the present Kenmore parish, under the name of St. Paul, and was attended for five or six years by the Jesuits from Buffalo. Rev. H. B. Laudenbach became first resident pastor in 1909. The parish school is conducted by 3 Sisters of St. Francis, and has 60 pupils.

St. Barbara, Lackawanna, N.Y. — St. Barbara's parish was organized in 1904 for the Polish congregation of Lackawanna. A large combination brick building was built to serve as a church and school, and adjoining it is a handsome building, the residence of the eight Felician Sisters who have charge of the school. In addition to this the parish property includes a rectory and two small cottages, all this property being free from debt.

The congregation numbers 500 families and about 400 school children. The pastors who had charge were: Revs. Dr. P. Szulca; A. Garstka, who was assisted by Rev. M. Tymek; and L. C. Podlewski, who is assisted by Rev. Cichowshi.

St. Charles, Lackawanna, N.Y. — This parish was founded by Rev. J. F. Ryan in 1903, from St. Patrick's, and is in charge of Rev. T. J. E. Blakeney. The parochial school is entrusted to 3 Sisters of Mercy, and is attended by 250 pupils.

St. Patrick, Lackawanna, N.Y. — Lackawanna was settled by Catholics about 1840, and a few years later Father Hines was appointed to organize the parish. In 1850 he erected a frame church. This, however, was replaced in 1874 by a brick one, which seats 400 and which was dedicated in 1875. During his pastorate of 25 years, Father Hines built St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (1850). His successor, Mgr. Nelson H. Baker, LL.D., V.G., took charge in 1876, the year of his ordination. He is assisted by Revs. John E.

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Mullett (ordained in 1906); and H. Gerlach (ordained in 1910). Since there is no rectory, the clergy lived at St. John's Protectory, an institution which was established by Mgr. Baker, at a cost of $1,000,000. It is in charge of 26 brothers of the Holy Infancy and Youth of Jesus and 26 Sisters of St. Joseph, and cares for about 550 boys annually. Branches of all trades are taught. Mgr. Baker is also the superintendent of St. Joseph's Boys' Orphan Asylum, which cares for 250 children annually.

The population numbers 1200 souls, and has doubled its number in ten years. Of its members, five joined various sisterhoods and one became a priest. The parish property is valued at about $30,000, and is free from debt. The sodalities established are Children of Mary (100 members); Holy Name (100); Holy Name, Junior (50); and a branch of the C.M.B.A. (75). The parish statistics for 1913 show 40 baptisms, 50 confirmations and 12 marriages. The parochial school was established by Father Hines in the same year in which the parish was founded. In 1894 a new school house, containing four large rooms, was built by Mgr. Baker and entrusted to the Sisters of St. Joseph. It is dedicated to Our Lady of Victory, and has 240 pupils in charge of four Sisters. In 1909, Our Lady of Victory Infant Home was erected at a cost of $70,000; a maternity hospital is connected with this home. Since its establishment the home has cared for 1600 infants.

St. Hyacinth, Lackawanna, N.Y. — This parish was founded for the Poles. A parochial school was attached to the church and entrusted to the Felician Sisters. The attendance in 1913 is 200 pupils, in charge of 4 Sisters. Rev. C. Slizewski is the rector.

St. John Nepomucene, Lackawanna, N.Y. — This parish was formed for the Slovaks of Lackawanna. There is no church as yet, and the congregation is attended from Buffalo.

Sacred Heart, Lakewood, N.Y. — The Sacred Heart parish of Lakewood originally formed part of SS. Peter and Paul's parish, Jamestown, N.Y. Owing, however, to the number of Catholics who spent their vacations on Chatauqua Lake, Bishop Colton deemed it advisable to establish a parish somewhere near the lake. Rev. John Mountain was sent in the summer of 1911 to inspect the territory, and he decided that Lakewood was the most desirable place. The summer visitors purchased an abandoned Protestant church known as Union Chapel. Since its erection in 1876, the church served at various times as a Protestant house of worship, a Christian Science meeting place, a firemen's hall, Chamber of Commerce, electric light station, and is now remodeled as a Catholic church. On May 26, 1912, Rev. Thomas H. Harrigan of Fillmore was appointed first pastor at Lakewood. The parish was opened on Pentecost Sunday by Rev. Martin C. E. Blake, C.M., of Niagara University. Father Harrigan purchased a rectory and made extensive repairs to the church. In addition to his parish, he attends the mission of Mayville on the lake where a church, to be dedicated to Mary, Help of Christians, is being built.

Assumption, Lancaster, N.Y. — The inauguration of a stage route between Buffalo and Batavia attracted settlers to Lancaster in 1826, and the

ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS
OLEAN, N.Y.

population was destined to have a still greater increase with the operation of the Erie Railroad some years later. The first settler in the village of Lancaster was Edward Kearney; in 1828 many Alsatians and Germans came to make their home in the vicinity. The Church of the Assumption is a German congregation, and had its beginning in a little log structure which was visited by Rev. N. Mertz, and later by Rev. A. Pax. The first priest to visit the parish regularly and say the first Mass was Venerable John Neumann, who came on July 19, 1836, from Williamsville, and after his departure from that place the mission work at Lancaster was continued by his successors, Revs. Theo. Noethen and L. Schneider. Father Noethen, who dwelt some time at Lancaster (1840), was the first resident priest. A new church was begun by Father Schmitt and was completed by Rev. Serge Schoulepnikoff in 1850, during the second period of his pastorate. He was followed by Revs. F. N. Sester, Klein, Zwaistowski and H. Feldman. In 1867 Father Sester returned and labored among the people for more than a quarter of a century. He was genial, charitable, a man of good judgment and a thorough musician, and it was with great sorrow that his people learned of his resignation in 1891. Father Scheffels was pastor at Lancaster for six years afterwards, and then the Rev. A. Ruffing had charge until Rev. J. V. Schaus was appointed in November, 1898.

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Father Schaus was born at New Oregon, N.Y., and received his early education in the little parish school. Later he entered Canisius College, Buffalo, and completed his theological course at the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, Suspension Bridge, N.Y. He is assisted by Rev. Max Müller.

The parish school, a three-story building, which seats 600 was erected in 1906, at a cost of $30,000, and entrusted to 13 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis. The school maintains a high school course, and is admitted to the Regents of New York State as St. Mary's High School, Lancaster, N.Y. There are 550 pupils in attendance.

The church societies are: St. Joseph's (men); Young Men's; St. Ann's and St. Mary's Altar Society (women); Children of Mary and branches of the C.M.B.A.; C.B.L.; and L.C.B.A.

The Catholic population of the parish consists of 2000 souls, and the church property is valued at $100,000. The new rectory was completed in 1908 at an expense of $12,000.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL AND CONVENT, SALAMANCA, N.Y.

Our Lady of Pompeii, Lancaster, N.Y. — The parish was founded about 1908, and the church was dedicated on March 14, 1909, by Bishop Colton. The first effort toward the founding of a parish for the Italians of this section was made by Rev. Cornelius Killeen of Depew, and Rev. John V. Schaus of the Assumption. Bishop Colton placed the work of organization in the hands of Rev. R. Barsotti of St. Lucy's, Buffalo, and the first pastor to take charge after the dedication was Rev. John Tommei. The church was erected at a cost of $2500, and the total value of church property is $4000. The Catholic population of the parish numbers 400. Rev. Max Müller is Father Tommei's successor.

St. Martin, Langford, N.Y. — St. Martin's Church formerly maintained the mission at New Oregon, now an independent parish. The early settlers, Germans who arrived in 1837, attended a church at Eden until the Langford parish was established in 1837. A frame church was built during 1902–03 by Rev. Francis Schlee, the first pastor, but this he later replaced by a brick structure with a seating capacity of 600. He also built a rectory at the cost of $5000. On his death in 1909, Rev. William Burchhardt was appointed pastor. The new church is valued at $40,000, and the parish property also includes a cemetery.

The parish is a German one, and numbers 500 souls. The school, which was started in 1847, is in care of 3 Sisters of St. Joseph, and is attended by 100 pupils. The sodalities established are: Holy Name; Young Ladies'; Christians Mothers'; Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; Rosary; Mount Carmel; Holy Infancy; and Sacred Heart League. The records for 1913 show: 27 baptisms; 73 confirmations; 5 marriages; and from 4000 to 5000 Communions.

St. John Baptist, La Salle, N.Y. — The little town was attached to Niagara Falls until its erection into a parish in May, 1907. Rev. George Zurcher was appointed first resident pastor. He rented a cottage on the outskirts of the town in which he said Mass. Later he bought a Methodist church which was remodeled and blessed on August 8, 1907. He built a residence in 1908. His successor is Rev. V. Scheffels.

St. Joseph Leroy, N.Y. — This parish was established for the Italians on February 16, 1907, when Rev. Joseph Gambino was appointed pastor. A lot with a building on it was bought and the first Mass in the temporary chapel was said on June 9. The church, a frame structure which seats 500, was completed at a cost of $8500, and was blessed on September 5, 1909. Rev. Frederick Sbrocca succeeded as pastor on August 1, 1910; Rev. Hector Sella, who came on July 17, 1911, built

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a rectory, in 1912, at a cost of $4000, and Rev. Bartholomew Mozzone, the present incumbent, took charge on May 29, 1913. Father Mozzone was born at Merana, Italy, and ordained in Acquin on June 6, 1903. He served in the Diocese of Acquin until September 20, 1910, when he came to America, and was appointed assistant at Mt. Carmel Church, Buffalo. He was pastor at Brant from July 22, 1911, until May 29, 1913.

The congregation numbers 760 souls, and shows an increase. The sodalities established are: St. Joseph (22 members); Rosary (24); and Children of Mary (20). The parish property is valued at $15,000, and has a debt of $8100 on the church and $4000 on the rectory.

St. Peter, Leroy, N.Y. — For 35 years St. Peter's is in charge of Rev. L. Vandepool, who administered the Sacraments to an entire generation. The first recorded visit of a priest at Leroy was that of Father Dillon in 1849, from Batavia. Encouraged by Bishop Timon and directed by Father Dillon the people built a frame church within a year, and Rev. Thomas P. Fitzgerald of Batavia assumed charge in 1850. Father Fitzgerald was followed, successively, by Revs. Francis O'Farrell, P. Brown and Father McGlue. Rev. F. Cunningham, who came in 1860, enlarged the church and bought land for a cemetery. By this time the congregation had grown so large that the mission was erected into a parish with Rev. D. Moore as first resident pastor. Father Moore died in 1871 in the midst of his plans for a new church, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Very Rev. L. Vandepool, who is assisted by Rev. P. J. Berkeny, administrator. Father Vandepool paid off the church debt, and had the church ready for consecration in 1910. The school, in care of 5 Sisters of Mercy, is attended by 260 pupils.

St. Peter, Lewiston, N.Y. — In the summer of 1846, the Catholics at the mouth of the Niagara River, near what is now known as Youngstown, made an effort to organize a congregation, and purchased a cooper shop which would accommodate 150 persons. From earliest times the people of Youngstown shared their spiritual benefits with their sister city at Lewiston, and when Bishop Timon, soon after his coming to Buffalo, visited the locality he formed them into one parish.

The first priest to visit Youngstown was Rev. C. D. McMullen, and Rev. John Boyle was the first resident pastor. As the population of Niagara Falls increased the pastor made that his place of residence, visiting the Lewiston parish until the demands of Niagara grew too pressing, and the pastor at Lockport took charge of the Lewiston mission. These two congregations were never parishes of great importance, and, like all smaller places, they had many different pastors: Revs. W. C. Stephens (1851–56); William Hughes (1856–57); P. Bradley (1858–59); C. L. Tierney (1859–60); A. Rossi (1860–62); H. Mulholland (1862–64); P. A. Maloy (1864–65); J. Tuohey (1865–68); J. J. Baxter (1869–70); J. Brady (1870–71); C. Farrelly (1871); M. H. O'Shea (1871–74); B. B. Grattan (1874–76); T. D. Johnson (1876–81); M. O'Shea (1882–85); P. T. Mullaney (1885–99); T. P. Lynch (1900); H. A. Dolan (1901–03); Jas. B. Bray (1903); Michael J. Kelly and M. J. Tobin.

St. Anthony, Lime Rock, N.Y. — St. Anthony is the first and only church in Lime Rock. It is built with native stone in the Barocco style, seats 300 and cost about $8000. Lime Rock was founded as a mission on March 15, 1907, and attended from Leroy until September 27, 1911, when it was created a parish with Rev. Austin Billerio as resident pastor.

Father Billerio was born at Felizzano, Italy, ordained at the Diocesan Seminary on April 11, 1906. He was appointed administrator of Lime Rock mission on April 11, 1911, and a few months later became its pastor. He added a rectory in keeping with the church at a cost of $2000. The church is handsomely furnished, and prominent among its benefactors are John Stefani, Emma Carney, George Maucuso and Peter H. Callan. The Sodality of St. Anthony, the only sodality established in the parish, has a membership of 105. The parochial property is free from debt, and the population of the parish, 300, shows an increase through natural growth and conversions. The parish statistics for 1913 show 14 baptisms, 28 confirmations and 3 marriages.

St. Patrick's, Limestone, N.Y. — The villages of Limestone, South Vandalia and Carrollton, each about six and a half miles distant from the other, form a triangle within the entire parish, which is nine miles square, and situated in Cattaraugus County. Each village has a fully equipped church; and Limestone gives residence to the priest in charge. The first Catholics came into this district as early as 1849, and settled in South Vandalia, or in Chipmonk, as the valley is called. Among these were Michael Wheeler, James Riley, Patrick Howard, John Martiney, and Patrick Mahaney. Father Doran is mentioned as having been the first to look after the religious needs of these people; and, during 1850, said several Masses in their homes. That same year, through the agency of Patrick McMahon, he purchased a tract of land from the "Holland Land Company," with the hope of promoting the project of a Catholic settlement. A frame church of a 100 seating capacity was erected, and one of its first congregations numbered 50 souls. Bishop Timon of Buffalo visited the church, said Mass therein, and, it is thought, also administered confirmation. The church was never quite completed, and was later abandoned; its remnants are still to be seen in the valley. In the meantime, the visits of the priests were as frequent, but Mass was said in the homes of the people, and particularly for many years in the house of Michael

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Wheeler. Among the pioneer priests were: Father McIver, from Ellicottville, Father McKenna of Cuba, N.Y., and the Franciscan Fathers Pamphilus, Samuel, Sixtus, and others. There was the starting of a Catholic cemetery in South Vandalia, but all except a few burials were made in Allegany where a cemetery was soon laid out, and much preferred.

Jeremiah McCarthy is said to have been the first Catholic settler in Limestone about 1859; later came Mr. Hennesey, Patrick Rowan and others. The earliest Masses were said in the homes of these first parishioners of St. Patrick's; and among the first priests were: Fathers McKenna, McEvoy, and the Franciscan Fathers Michael and Anacletus. These latter priests organized St. Patrick's parish in 1867, when a small frame church was built by James Coyle of Scio, N.Y., under the direction of Father Anacletus, upon ground donated by "Smith, Dodge, and Company," tanners. In 1877, the increased number of Catholics in Limestone necessitated an addition to this church, which new expense was readily met by the success of a fair held under the management of Father Boniface.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, WILLIAMSVILLE, N.Y.

In the mission of Carrollton, the first Mass was said in the McInerny home; Father Pamphilus came frequently to administer to the people. In the summer of 1878, Bishop Ryan, seeing the need of a resident pastor for Limestone, appointed Rev. George Zurcher as the first rector of St. Patrick's Church and its mission. Father Zurcher purchased additional land in Limestone, built the first rectory, and secured land, southeast of the church property for a cemetery. In 1881 he was transferred to Cohocton, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Laffin, who, in August of the same year, was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Connery. During the administration of Father Connery, the use of leased land was allowed in Carrollton, and upon it was begun the church, in honor of St. Peter. When, in 1883, Father Connery was transferred to Bergen (where in 1891 he died), Rev. J. D. Biden was appointed to take charge of St. Patrick's and missions. He obtained and recorded the deed of leased land donated by Margaret Boyle; completed St. Peter's Church; installed the bell in its tower; enlarged the church and rectory in Limestone; exchanged the cemetery land for a new site, northeast from the church property; and began collecting funds for a new church in Limestone. Transferred to Andover, in 1892, Father Biden was succeeded at Limestone by Rev. L. A. Smith, whose first work was to enlarge the Carrollton church, increasing its seating capacity to 106. Early in 1893, Father Smith began the erection of a new St. Patrick's, frame Gothic church, capable of seating 340. It was finished, dedicated, and paid for within the same year. In September, 1898, he was transferred to Wellsville, where he died on Christmas Day, 1899. Rev. Felix Scullin succeeded Father Smith in Limestone, and made many improvements in church and house furnishings. Obtaining from John McCaffrey, Sr., the donation of a parcel of land in South Vandalia, he built and paid for the new St. John Baptist Church within the year 1900. This church in South Vandalia is of Gothic architecture, and has a seating capacity of 172. Father Scullin was promoted to the irremovable rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Niagara Falls, in December, 1906, and Rev. E. G. Widman became rector of St. Patrick's and its missions.

Father Widman was born in Canandaigua, N.Y.; educated at St. Mary's parochial school, St. Mary's college, North East, Pa., and St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester; and ordained at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, on June 14, 1902. The lay trustees of the parish are: Daniel McCarthy, John Garin, Sr., of Limestone; auditors and collectors, H. D. McCaffrey of South Vandalia and P. J. Hogan of Carrollton.

During the existence of the organized parish, three young men have become priests, and one girl has entered the convent. Under the direction of Father Widman, the people of Limestone, South Vandalia and Carrollton have been most loyal in their support, and most generous towards maintaining and improving the several properties. In each church the inscriptions tell the donors of stained-glass windows, Stations of the cross, holy-water fonts, and other furnishings. The Churches

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of St. Patrick and St. John have recently been frescoed; St. Peter's Church improved; house repaired and furnished extensively; new barn built; Calvary Cemetery beautified; and many other improvements accomplished without a permanent or even a floating debt. The parish statistics for 1913 show: 15 baptisms; 43 confirmations; 6 marriages; 1820 communions; and 98 children in the Sunday-school.

St. John the Baptist, Lockport, N.Y. — A number of Canadian Irish Catholics came to Lockport in 1862 to work on the canal, but they were followed by the dread cholera, and the progress of their church was slow. Their ardor in building was restrained by the slight prospect they had of securing a resident pastor. Various visiting priests did all they could in the way of encouragement, Rev. Bernard O'Reilly coming from Rochester in 1834 to say Mass in the court-house. Finally, a piece of land was donated by three laymen, and a building was slowly erected which was blessed by Bishop DuBois. For the first two years the church was visited by Rev. Patrick Costello, who had charge of the churches at Greece, and his successor, Rev. Patrick Danaher, was appointed to take charge of Lockport, but remained only a few months.

When Father Costello came to reside at Lockport in 1839, he found the church uncompleted. His successor, Rev. C. D. McMullen, came in 1842 and enlarged and finished the church and built a parochial residence. Rev. T. McEvoy had charge for two years from October, 1850, when Rev. M. Creedon was appointed. Father Creedon found the population shifting to another part of the town and began a new church, St. Patrick's, which soon superseded the original edifice, and the old St. John the Baptist's Church was given to the Sisters of St. Mary's to be used for school purposes. In three years the growing population in the lower town required the reopening of St. John's, and the Rev. Edward Quigley was sent to reorganize the congregation and prepare the old church for Mass. Under its various pastors St. John's continued to prosper and, on June 24, 1885, the patronal feast of the church and the semi-centennial founding of the church were celebrated with great pomp.

Pastors who served at St. John's after its rehabilitation were: Fathers Fitzpatrick; P. Byrnes; H. Mulholland; Edward Kelly; M. J. Darcy. In 1895 Father Darcy's health failed, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Leddy, M.R.

The parochial school, in charge of 3 Sisters of Mary, is attended by 110 children.

St. Joseph, Lockport, N.Y. — On December 11, 1911, Bishop Colton founded St. Joseph's parish for the Italians of Lockport, and entrusted its organization to Rev. Angelo E. G. Leva. Father Leva was born at Pieve del Cairo, Italy, on August 15, 1884. He studied theology at the Seminary of Vigevano, and was ordained on May 25, 1907. After serving as assistant at several churches and as vice-chancellor in his home diocese, he came to America on April 16, 1911, and was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's. In 1912 the combination church and rectory was built. The building is of stone and brick, seats 400, is valued at $20,000 and has a debt of $9500. The congregation numbers 1000 souls, and there are established St. Joseph's and Holy Name societies for men and Maria SS. Immacolata and Maria SS. de Soccorso for women.

St. Mary, Lockport, N.Y. — St. Mary's parish, one of the larger congregations outside of the city of Buffalo, is a German congregation and was founded on February 8, 1859, by the German members of St. John's Church. A church formerly occupied by the Episcopalians was bought for $2000 and, on March 6, 1859, it was dedicated by Rev. Father Bede of St. John's Church and Rev. Father Uhrich of Tonawanda. The new parish was placed in charge of Father Uhrich who said Mass there twice a month until 1863 when the Jesuits assumed the administration.

To Father Zoegel, the first resident pastor at St. Mary's, is accorded the honor of building the first rectory. The years following his pastorate brought many changes to the parish which was cared for by Fathers Hechinger (1864–66), Zoegel (1866–68), Wensierski (1868–69), Kofler (1869–71), Wensierski (1871–72). In 1872 Father Uhrich returned to the parish and built a school. He was succeeded by Fathers: Scheffels (1877–81); Soemer (1881–83); Grill (Nov. 1, 1883–96), who built a new church, which was dedicated in April, 1886, by Bishop Ryan, as well as a school and who enlarged the rectory; Theis, a sickly man, who died soon after his appointment; Gysen (December 1, 1896–98); James Bubenheim (Nov., 1898–June, 1899); Charles Schillo (until his death in 1900); Frey (Sept., 1900, until his death in June, 1901); Henry Fuchs (until July, 1905); and Rev. A. Wiese, who took charge of the parish on October 1, 1905. In 1909 the church was free from debt, and it celebrated its 50th anniversary. The church property is valued at $50,000.

The attendance of the school, which is taught by 4 Sisters of St. Mary, is 140 pupils.

St. Patrick, Lockport, N.Y. — To provide for the Catholics in the west of the city Rev. Michael Creedon, pastor of St. John's Church, founded this parish in November, 1857, in which year he purchased ground at the corner of Church and Caledonia Streets. Rev. Peter Bede succeeded Father Creedon in 1858, and began the erection of St. Patrick's Church and the rectory. The cornerstone was laid on All Saints' Day, 1859, and the church, which was completed by Father William Gleeson, was dedicated on this feast in 1863 by Bishop Timon. It is of stone, in the English Gothic style, seats 800 and cost $70,000. In April, 1864, Rev. Francis O'Farrell became pastor, and remained for eighteen months; his successor, Rev. Michael O'Brien, purchased and blessed St.

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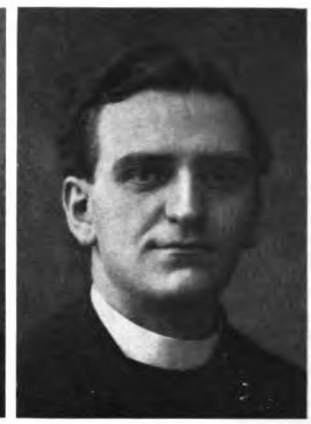
REV. THOS. H. BARRETT
ST. STEPHEN, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. WM. M. BERNET
SACRED HEART, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. J. C. BUBENHEIM
ST. MARY MAGDALENE, BUFFALO, N.Y.



REV. A. CLEMENTI
ALL SOULS, BUFFALO N.Y.

Patrick's Cemetery on April 1, 1866. Rev. John O'Mara was pastor from June, 1867 to July 12, 1869, when Rev. P. J. Cannon, the present pastor, took charge. Father Cannon was raised by Leo XIII to the dignity of Domestic Prelate, with the title of monsignor, was made an irremovable rector and was appointed rural dean for the counties of Niagara and Orleans. He was created prothonotary apostolic by Pius X. He is assisted by Rev. Daniel O. C. McAlister.

In 1875 the three towers and steeples were added to the church, in 1878 a bell weighing 4000 pounds was hung in the tower, in 1881 an organ was installed and in 1883 the rectory was rebuilt. In 1907, a new parochial school, which accommodates 400 and cost $13,000, was erected and donated to the church by Monsignor Cannon. It is in charge of 7 Sisters of Mary, and has an attendance of 330 pupils. In May, 1907, the church was solemnly consecrated by Bishop Colton. The parish property is (1914) free from debt.

The congregation numbers 2400 and is principally Irish; 5 of its members have become priests and 6 nuns. A branch of the Sacred Heart League, as well as of the Rosary and Holy Name Sodalities, has been established. The records for 1913 show: 40 baptisms, 70 confirmations, 23 marriages and the communions average 200 each Sunday.

SS. PHILLIP AND JAMES, Marilla, N. Y. — This parish is in charge of Rev. George N. Zurcher.

ST. MARY, Medina, N.Y. — A church for the Catholics of Medina was not started until about ten years after the incorporation of the village, and it was only after long and painful efforts that the parish was organized. Rev. P. Costello of Lockport, Rev. C. D. McMullen and Rev. John Boyle visited the people occasionally. Rev. E. Dillon, the first resident pastor, bought a church, which was afterwards used as a schoolhouse. His successor, Father Harmon, endeared himself to the people by his gentle ways and zealous labors. In 1852 Father O'Connor came, and immediately started work on the church. He also bought a lot, built a rectory and purchased land for a cemetery. On his transfer to Buffalo in 1858, he was succeeded by Rev. N. Byrnes. For a number of years thereafter the parish was in charge of the following pastors: Revs. Thos. McGuire; T. Brady; J. O'Mara; M. McDonald; Wm. J. McNab (1873), who directed the affairs of the parish for nearly thirty years; P. Berkery, who did much to rouse the dormant parish; Daniel O'Brien; and Thomas F. Gleason.

The parochial school is in charge of 4 Sisters of St. Joseph, and is attended by 220 pupils.

SACRED HEART, Medina, N.Y. — The Poles of Medina, who belonged to St. Mary's parish, were organized into a separate congregation, and the church of the Sacred Heart built for them. The pastor in charge is Rev. A. Cichy.

ST. STEPHEN, Middleport, N.Y. — St. Stephen's parish and its little mission of St. Mary's at Gasport have an uneventful history but are quietly prospering. There is an occasional visit from the Bishop and the usual change in the rectorship. The site for the church was selected by Bishop Timon in September, 1855, and Father M. O'Connor of Medina built a little church and attended the parish for some time. Finally Rev. J. C. O'Reilly came as first resident pastor, and was followed in succession by Revs. T. Ledwith, Jas. Roach, E. Purcell, and T. Milde, who in 1909 built a stone church at a cost of $30,000.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, New Oregon. — From 1845 to 1850 Germans settled at New Oregon and established their homes there. These families were obliged to go to East Eden, which was attended by Fathers Mertz, Gruber and Arent, to hear Mass. In 1867, the mission was made into a parish with Rev. Father Schlee as pastor. A church was bought from the Baptists and remodeled for Catholic services. Father Schlee remained pastor for 30 years, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph C. Linsmeier, who remained four years, and Rev. H. Zimmerman.

The parochial school, built by Father Schlee in 1868, at a cost of $2000, is in charge of 3 Sisters

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of St. Joseph, and has an attendance (1914) of 60 pupils. The parish property, including the rectory, school, Sisters' convent and cemetery, is free from debt.

The congregation numbers 400 souls, and the societies established are: Holy Name (100 members); Confraternity of the Sacred Heart (100); B.V.M. Sodality (80).

St. Mary of the Cataract, Niagara Falls, N.Y. — The first priest in modern times officially to visit the Catholics at Niagara Falls was Rev. J. P. Neumann of Williamsville, who made an effort to organize a parish in 1838. They were afterwards visited occasionally by a priest from Lockport until 1847 when, together with Lewiston and Youngstown, Niagara Falls was erected into a parish under the pastorate of Rev. John Boyle, with the parochial residence at Lewiston. In 1850 Father Boyle built the old stone church on land donated by Judge Porter, the site now being occupied by the present edifice. Father Nolan, successor to Father Boyle, was in turn succeeded by Rev. William C. Stephans who became, in 1857, the first resident pastor. When Father Stephans was called to Rochester in 1859, the parish was placed under the care of the Vincentian Fathers who conducted it for three years. Father Stephans returned in 1862, but he died the same year and was buried beneath the church. Rev. Patrick Cannon then took charge, and enlarged the church to accommodate the growing congregation, building the transept and sanctuary. He also bought, in 1864, the beautiful Porter property for a young girls' academy, and in 1865 resumed the enlargement of the church, adding the nave and side aisles. In this second addition, the old church almost totally disappeared. On Father Cannon's transfer to Lockport in 1869, Rev. Patrick Moynihan was appointed rector. He built the school in 1870, and started the new façade for the church in 1873. It was in Father Moynihan's pastorate that the C.M.B.A. was organized. After Father Moynihan's death in 1878, Rev. James A. Lanigan came to St. Mary's and built a new rectory and school, and erected a new high altar. In 1896, when Father Lanigan became rector of the Cathedral of Buffalo, his place was filled by Rev. Nicholas Gibbons, who built the convent. Rev. William McNab became pastor on Father Gibbons' death in 1900, and in 1906 Rev. Felix Scullin, M.R., the present rector, took charge. Father Scullin is a Maynooth alumnus of the class of '89. He was rector of Somerset and of Limestone, which he left in 1906. His assistants are Revs. Arthur Madden and John Campion.

St. Mary's of the Cataract church property, comprising church, school, rectory and convent, is valued at $250,000. The church has a seating capacity of 700. The new school and lyceum, now in course of construction, will cost about $90,000. The school has 380 pupils, and is in charge of 8 Sisters of Mercy. The rectory was rebuilt and enlarged by Father Scullin at a cost of $20,000. Mt. St. Mary's Hospital, recently erected at a cost of $600,000, has a capacity of about 200, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis.

The parish comprises about 2700 parishioners, and shows a slight but steady increase by natural growth. Numerous sodalities and societies supply the spiritual needs of the people, notably the L.C.B.A., A.O.H., C.M.B.A., C.B.L., C.R. and B.A., B.V.M., Holy Name (Junior and Senior, Holy Rosary, Young Men's Club, and the children's sodalities. The statistics for 1913 show: 81 baptisms; 46 deaths; and 38 marriages.

St. Joseph, Niagara Falls, N.Y. — In 1904 Rev. Cyprian Mealli was appointed to organize the parish of St. Joseph for the Italians at Niagara Falls. In 1905 a frame Gothic church, which seats 350, was built at a cost of $3000, and in 1906 a brick rectory was erected for $7000. The congregation numbers 7000, and shows a rapid increase, which is due partly to immigration and partly to natural growth. The following sodalities are established: St. Joseph (for men), Mother of Christians (women), Children of Mary, and St. Aloysius (boys). Rev. F. Sbrocca, the present rector, is an Italian knight as well as a professor of literature and philosophy. He succeeded on the death of Father Mealli on June 29, 1911. Plans for a brick church and school to cost $100,000 were drawn in 1913.

The parish records, for 1912 show 201 baptisms, 200 confirmations and 35 marriages: those for 1913 show 251 baptisms, 182 confirmations and 38 marriages.

Holy Trinity, Niagara Falls, N.Y. — This congregation was founded about 1908 by Rev. M. Dyminski for the Poles of Niagara. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Pitass, D.D., and Rev. Thomas Stabenau, Ph.D. (1914). The school, in charge of 8 Sisters of St. Francis, has 420 pupils, an increase in attendance of nearly 300 in four years. A fine new stone church, rectory and convent were completed in 1909.

Our Lady of the Rosary, Niagara Falls, N.Y. — This parish was founded about 1908. Rev. Joseph D. Bermingham was the first pastor. He died in 1913 and was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius Killeen. It has a school under the direction of 4 Sisters of Mercy, with an attendance of about 220 pupils. The rectory and convent and combination church-school make up the parish property.

Sacred Heart, Niagara Falls, N.Y. — Rev. Father Stephens of St. Mary's Church organized a separate parish here in 1851, and came occasionally to say Mass until his removal from Niagara Falls in 1859. Thereafter, until 1869, the parish was in charge of the Vincentian Fathers. Rev. P. A. Malloy came as resident pastor in 1869, and was followed, successively, by Revs. I. N. Wells, M. P. Connery, D. J. Dailey and Thomas Hines.

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REV. BERNARD C. COHAUSZ, S.J.
ST. MICHAEL, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. JOSEPH FISCHER
ST. AGNES, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. JOSEPH HUMMEL
ST. VINCENT, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. JOHN KIEFER
ST. BERNARD, BUFFALO, N.Y.

In 1888 the little church which was built in 1855 was destroyed by fire, and the present fine brick structure was erected by Father Hines, the name being changed from St. Raphael's to the Sacred Heart. After Father Hines' death Rev. P. J. Grant had charge of the parish until he was forced to resign because of ill-health. On July 25, 1897, Rev. James J. Roche was appointed pastor, with Rev. David Coughlin as assistant. He reduced the church debt by more than $10,000, and replaced the little school with a fine new building to accommodate 60 children, the cost being $28,000. The attendance in 1914 is 513, in charge of 9 Sisters of St. Joseph. Under his direction the parish is rapidly assuming prominence. A new convent, costing $22,000, was built in 1907, and a new rectory costing $25,000 was added to the parish property in 1910. The church is to be consecrated during the summer of 1914

St. John Baptist, North Collins, N.Y. — The English-speaking congregation of North Collins became a mission of St. Joseph's parish, Gowanda, in the summer of 1904. In 1905 St. John Baptist's Church, a substantial brick structure, was erected, and grounds for a cemetery were bought. On June 1, 1913, the mission was created a parish with Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer as first pastor.

Sacred Heart, North Collins, N.Y. — Formerly this parish was a mission of Eden Center. Mass was first said at North Collins for the Italians in Schier's Hotel, and in 1908 a frame church to seat 100 was built at the cost of $1800 for the Italians, who numbered about 500. In 1913 the mission was erected into an independent parish, with Rev. Lawrence Scarpati (born in Italy in 1883) as pastor. Father Scarpati built a rectory at a cost of $2600. The church is valued at $2800, and carries a debt of $820, while the rectory has a debt of $2200. The congregation is composed of 83 Italian families, and is rapidly increasing through immigration. The records for 1913 show: 14 baptisms; 44 confirmations; 4 marriages; and 80 members in the Sodality B.V.M. Assumption. The parish also owns a cemetery.

St. Nicholas, North Java, N.Y. — St. Nicholas' parish was founded in 1890 to bring the blessings of religion nearer to the people who lived close to the lines where the Sheldon, Strykersville and Java Center parishes are contiguous. The first pastor was Rev. J. V. Schaus, who built the church and school, and installed the Sisters of St. Francis as teachers. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Bubenheim, who built the rectory. In 1896 Rev. J. V. Schaus was again placed in charge of the growing parish. Besides bending all his energy, as his predecessor had done, towards paying off the heavy debt, he founded a parish library which any one could patronize upon payment of fifty cents per year. Following him were: Revs. J. Schemel (1900); A. Muller, D.D.; H. B. Laudenbach (July, 1902–05); J. Kiefer (April, 1905); and G. M. Deck.

The zeal of the pastors as well as the good-will of the parishioners is best testified to by the fact that, in 1905, the remaining debts of the parish were paid, the school was made a free one, and the parish library, a free public library, was maintained by the young men's and young women's sodalities. The village itself, in which in 1890 only five or six Catholic families were living, is now a Catholic village with but six non-Catholic families. All processions, such as on Corpus Christi, Rogation days, etc., are celebrated out of doors.

The school, in which 5 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis teach the 9 grades together with an academic grade, is attended by about 100 children. Accommodations are also provided for a number of boarders, mostly children of the parish who live too far away to attend regularly. The total Catholic population numbers about 700 souls.

Ascension, North Tonawanda, N.Y. — The Ascension parish was organized in 1888 to accommodate the residents in the upper part of the town. Rev. James Bustin, the first pastor, built a frame church and rectory, and while these were being built Mass was said in the old Church of St. Francis.

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REV. CHARLES BOEHM
ST. ELIZABETH, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. JAMES A. HOGAN
ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS
DAYTON, N.Y.

REV. E. J. RENGEL
ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS
OLEAN, N.Y.

The frame building was completed in 1889 and, three years later, was burned to the ground. Father Bustin immediately began the construction of a brick church and upon its completion he was transferred. Rev. Patrick Cronin, well known as the editor of the "Catholic Union and Times," was appointed his successor. Father Cronin did not resign his editorial pen when he took up his parochial duties, but continued to conduct one of the ablest Catholic journals. Rev. Jas. F. Kelly, his successor, has built a school costing $35,000, and entrusted it to the Sisters of St. Joseph. The attendance in 1914 is 300, in charge of 5 Sisters.

Our Lady of Czestochawa, North Tonawanda, N.Y. — This parish was founded in 1908 for the Poles of the town by Rev. P. Letocha. It has a school under the direction of 2 Felician Sisters, with an attendance of 185 pupils. Rev. S. Bubacz succeeded Father Letocha.

St. Cecilia, Oakfield, N.Y. — The first Catholics of Oakfield, Irish who arrived about 1884, were visited occasionally by a priest from East Pembroke or Batavia. A Father Walsh said the first Mass at Oakfield in a German Lutheran church. In 1907, however, Italians settled here, and a parish was formed. A temporary frame church was built, which, Rev. V. Fassetta, the pastor, replaced in 1913 by a brick building which combines church, school, rectory and hall. The church seats 300, and the whole building cost $15,000. The church property is valued at $18,000, and has a debt of $15,000. The congregation numbers about 1500, being composed of Italians, Americans and Poles. The records for 1913 show: 40 baptisms; 20 confirmations; and 5 marriages.

St. Charles Borromeo, Olcott, N.Y. — Olcott was attended as a mission of Newfane, and the church was built in 1884 by Rev. J. C. Long of the latter place. The pastors who attended it from Newfane were: Revs. T. Sheehan (1859–60); H. Mulholland (1861–65); P. A. Malloy (1865–68); M. O'Dwyer (1868–72); T. Brougham (1872–76); J. Long (1876–84); M. O'Shea (1884–86); M. Noonan (1886–94); J. Ryan (1894–95); D. Ryan (1895–97); T. Blakeney (1897–1902); J. J. McMahon (1902–03); and J. McGinn (1903). After Father McGinn's pastorate, the parish of Newfane was suppressed and became a mission of Olcott, which was made into a parish. The church at Newfane was built in 1859. Rev. J. E. Rochford was pastor from 1912 until appointed in March, 1914, U. S. Army Chaplain. Rev. F. A. Clancy, D.D., is his successor. The parishioners of Olcott and its mission are nearly all farmers.

St. Mary of the Angels, Olean, N.Y. — In 1850 Catholics, mostly Irish and German, who worked on the Erie Railroad, settled at Olean and were attended by various missionaries including Father McEvoy of Java, Fathers Fitzsimmons, Walsh, Doran (who organized the parish with 40 members) and Father McKenna, who built a little church. When the Franciscans came from Ellicottville to Allegany they took charge of the mission, and, in 1858, built the present frame church at a cost of $10,000, and dedicated it to St. Mary of the Angels. In 1876 Rev. J. J. Hamel was appointed first resident pastor. In the history of the Catholic Church of Western New York one of the most prominent figures is that of Rev. Father Hamel, Dean of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, who for 36 years devoted his life work to the upbuilding of St. Mary's parish.

Dean Hamel was born at Brooklyn, educated at St. Vincent's College and at St. Bonaventure's Seminary, Pa., and was ordained on August 2, 1875, by Bishop Ryan. He first served as chaplain of the Orphan Asylum on Best Street, Buffalo, from which he attended the parish of St. Nicholas, until his appointment as pastor at Bennington. After his arrival at Olean, a lot was purchased for a rectory, which, however, was not built, owing to the delay on the enlargement of the church, until 1880. During this time Father Hamel lived in the church basement. In 1884 the church was again enlarged, so that it now seats 740, and the rectory also to accommodate an assistant priest. In 1880 a school and convent were erected at a cost of $10,000. The attendance (1914) is 390, in charge of 7 Sisters of Mercy. In 1896 St. John's parish and Portville were cut off from St. Mary's and in 1910, the Westons. The parish territory (1914) is now bounded on the north by the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the east by the Westons, south by Knapp's Creek and west by Allegany. The church property is valued at

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$100,000, is free from debt, and is now (1914) building a marble church to cost $125,000. This building is half built, with no debts, over $55,000, to date, being paid on it.

In 1901 Bishop Quigley appointed Father Hamel rural dean. On January 15, 1912, Father Hamel died after an illness of several months. The parish was attended by the assistant, Rev. John E. Rochford, until the appointment on February 23 of Rev. Edward J. Rengel. Father Rengel was born at Lancaster, N.Y., on August 8, 1869; educated at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, and Manhattan College, New York City. He studied for the priesthood at Niagara University and the Catholic University, and was ordained on June 29, 1894. He was pastor successively at East Aurora (1895), East Pembroke (1900), Andover (1901) and Ellicottville (1904). Dean Hamel made him his executor. With the $10,000 life insurance which came to the parish through the death of the Dean, Father Rengel purchased property adjoining the church as a site for a new church. The building, which is under construction, will be one of the largest and most beautiful stone churches in western New York. The assistant pastor is Rev. William B. Quinlan, a native of Pavilion, N.Y., who was ordained on June 1, 1912.

The congregation numbers 3000 Irish and of Irish descent and 300 Germans, and it has given 4 priests and 4 nuns to the Church. The sodalities in the parish are: Children of Mary (senior, 27 members; junior, 85); Holy Name (70 senior and 80 junior); Apostleship of Prayer (100); German Rosary Society (25); branches also exist of the K. of C., C.M.B.A., A.O.H., L.C.B.A. and C.W.B.L. The parish records for 1913 show 136 baptisms (29 adults), 194 confirmations (14 adults), 27 marriages (13 mixed) and 200 first communicants.

St. John, Olean, N.Y. — St. John's parish, Olean, was formed from St. Mary's in 1896. Rev. T. Haire was appointed first pastor. The cornerstone of the church was laid on July 5, 1896, and the church was dedicated on November 29, 1896. Father Haire died in September, 1899, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Mooney (died on October 10, 1904) and Rev. J. Gardiner.

Transfiguration, Olean, N.Y. — The Poles at Olean were formed into a separate congregation, with Rev. Louis Leichert as pastor. The school, in charge of 4 Felician Sisters, has 170 pupils. The pastor is Rev. Thomas Gwoszdz.

Nativity of our Lord, Orchard Park, N.Y., This parish was founded in 1909, and on February 14, Rev. George A. Crimmen said the first Mass in it in an old attic, the congregation numbering about eleven families. Before the parish was founded, nearly all the Catholics drifted away from the Faith. The parish included Colden and Jewettville, but Father Crimmen built churches at these places, and they were later made independent. The brick building which combines church, school, hall and convent was dedicated on October 12, 1909. With furnishings, it is valued at about $30,000, and carries a debt of $8500. The rectory, a fine house of cement block, was bought for $12,000, of which $8000 remains a debt. The school, which was opened in 1909 with 13 children, has (1914) 65 pupils in charge of 3 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis (from Buffalo). The congregation numbers about 50 families, and is of German and Irish descent. In less then five years three boys of the parish joined the Christian Brothers at Pocantico Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yates of Buffalo, among other donations, gave the new cemetery, which was consecrated early in 1914 and called Mount Calvary. Previous to this burials were made at Hamburg and Buffalo.

St. Mary, Pavilion, N.Y. — The first Catholic settlers of Pavilion were Irish who came in the early fifties. A number of them worked in Pearl Creek, where a priest came to say Mass for the twelve or fifteen Irishmen who worked for Major Brooks, Pearl Creek. Mass was said in the Major's house. The first priest to say Mass at Pavilion was Rev. J. McGlew, who in August, 1858, said Mass in the home of Patrick Mulvey. The congregation was organized in July, 1861, and Pavilion was made a mission of St. Joseph's, Batavia. In 1861 Father Cunningham of the latter parish bought an old blacksmith's shop and remodeled it into a church. In 1868 a lot was bought from John Doty, who did not know that it was being bought for Catholic property, and a church 60 by 40 feet was erected. The mission was then attached to Warsaw, and in June, 1887, was erected into an independent parish with Rev. Thomas B. Milde as pastor. A rectory was purchased and improvements made to the church and a new cemetery was obtained. Father Milde was succeeded by Revs. C. F. Killeen (1889); M. J. Kelly (February, 1902); and John C. Dobbins (December 15, 1906), the present incumbent. On December 8, 1906, a disastrous fire destroyed the rectory and damaged the church. All records were lost. Father Dobbins immediately built a new rectory at a cost of $8000, repaired the church and laid out beautiful lawns, gardens and walks around it. The congregation, about 100 families, is largely of Irish descent, and shows a fair increase through natural growth. Pavilion has furnished one priest and seven nuns to the Church.

Good Shepherd, Pendleton, N.Y. — This territory received its name from Sylvester Pendleton Clark, one of its earliest residents. The first Catholic settlers were Germans who arrived in 1832. These were visited by Ven. John Neumann, who said the first Mass in this neighborhood on April 5, 1839, at the home of Martin Mayer. He and his successors at Williamsville attended until October, 1848, when the Jesuit Fathers Bernard Fritsch and William Kettner took charge. With their help lots were bought for $67 and a log church was built at a cost of $259, and was ready

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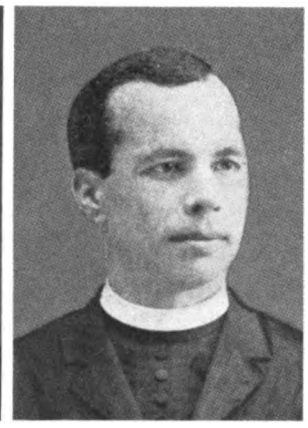
REV. M. J. KEAN
ST. TERESA, BUFFALO, N.Y.



REV. FERDINAND KOLB, M.R.
ST. BONIFACE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. PETER W. LEONARD, S.J.
ST. ANN, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. FRANCIS T. PARR, C.SS.R.
ST. MARY, BUFFALO, N.Y.

for services in December, 1849. Adjoining the church is the Catholic cemetery. Two years later Pendleton and Swormville were formed into one parish with Rev. Stephen Ulrich as pastor. In 1852 Pendleton was separated from Swormville, and made an independent parish. There were at this time about 60 families at Pendleton, and they felt strong enough financially to undertake the erection of a new church building. The cornerstone was laid by Rev. L. Caveng in October, 1854, and the church was blessed by Father Ulrich, and dedicated on August 28, 1859. It is of brick, and cost $2000. The old church was turned into a school, with Jacob Blum as teacher. In 1892 Rev. C. Kaelin added the tower to the church.

The following is the list of pastors succeeding Father Ulrich: Revs. E. Poch (1860–61); M. Schinabeck (1864); J. F. Payer (1865); C. Wensierski (1866); L. Vandepool (1866); J. Soemer (1873); C. Geppert (1874); F. Niebling (1874); M. Gessner (1875); H. Boehmann (1880); S. Ulrich (1884); C. Wagner (1886); G. Gysen (1889); C. Kaelin (1894); J. Franz (1898); J. Schemel (1900); A. Wiese (1901–05); A. Fricker (1906–08); and Lawrence Bastian.

Father Bastian replaced the frame schoolhouse, which was erected for $1800 in 1885 by Father Wagner, in 1912 by a splendid building costing $4500. There are 66 pupils in attendance and 2 Sisters of St. Joseph in charge. The Sisters have the old school as their convent. Two boys have become priests and five girls have entered Sisterhoods.

The congregation numbers 418 souls, and as Pendleton is only a village the population has no marked increase. Among the prominent benefactors of the church are: Joseph Winter, Mrs. Lena Ender, Mrs. Mary Flick, Mrs. Mary Schorb, Michael Hebeler, Benjamin Donner, Anthony Meyer (deceased), A. Koskopf, Jac. Blum, Jac. Mang and H. Smith. The parish records for 1913 show 14 baptisms, 40 confirmations and 6 marriages.

ST. JOSEPH, Perry, N.Y. — Rev. Thomas McEvoy first visited Perry in the forties and said Mass in the home of James McCrink for the three or four Catholic families there. He secured the Universalist church for a lecture, which he delivered in the evening. Mass was afterwards said in the homes of Mr. McCrink, Denis Kennedy, John Whalen and John O'Connor. About 1859 a small frame chapel was erected. The second church was built in 1873 and dedicated on June 17 under the direction of Rev. John Fitzpatrick. It was attended from Portage and later from Warsaw, and in March, 1879, with East Gainesville (now called Silver Springs) was made a parish, with Rev. P. Berkery as resident pastor. Father Berkery built the rectory, and was succeeded in 1882 by Father Herrick. Succeeding pastors were: Rev. Francis Sullivan (Jan., 1884–May, 1897) who built an attractive rectory; Wm. T. Wilber (until 1904); and the present pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Caraher, who was appointed on June 4, 1904. The Bishop desired Father Caraher to build a church, and the old buildings were removed to make way for it. On October 14, 1906, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Colton, and the church was temporarily blessed and opened on December 6, 1908, by Rev. Thomas Walsh, D.D. (who made his first confession to Father Caraher, from whom he also received his First Communion). Rev. Dr. Duffy, also a native of the parish, sang High Mass. The solemn dedication by the Bishop took place on August 1, 1909, when Bishop Colton donated a check for $250 towards the church fund. Including the furnishings the church cost $50,000. The church is of Gothic architecture, built of St. Lawrence marble, with two towers and spires, contains a beautiful marble altar, and seats 800.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA, Perry, N.Y. — This parish was created on November 14, 1910, by Bishop Colton. At the time of its foundation it comprised 310 souls, or 42 families. Today the congregation numbers 720 souls. The parish property includes a very fine cemetery and two houses, one for the rector and the other for the organist and is valued at $10,000, with a mortgage of $2650. The people consist exclusively of emigrants who came from Europe, chiefly from

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Poland. They all work in factories. The founder and pastor, Rev. Joseph Rudzinski, was born in Warsaw in 1864. The statistics for 1913 show: 40 marriages; 41 baptisms; 3 deaths.

ASSUMPTION, Portageville, N.Y. — The beginning of this parish was the construction work of the Erie Railway. Bishop Timon confirmed 124 persons on August 17, 1851. Father McEvoy probably said Mass here in one of the railroad shanties before this. The first Mass of which there is record is the one said by Bishop Timon at Bolonds, on September 15, 1849, when the church was already in process of construction. It was completed and blessed by the Bishop on his second visit in 1852, when Rev. E. Dolan was pastor. In September, 1856, Rev. D. Moore succeeded, and a few months later Father J. Ryan was appointed. Father Dean was here for a few months in 1858. Rev. A. McConnell was pastor in 1859–61, and Rev. M. Purcell followed him. The next pastor, Rev. F. K. Cooke, organized a school, which was at first held in the parochial residence. Col. Williams gave a lot for a schoolhouse on December 21, 1865. Father Cooke was succeeded by Rev. P. Donoghue (1871); Rev. Jeremiah McGrath (for eighteen years); Father Lee, who built a new parochial residence; Dr. Nash (until 1902); Father Meyer (1902–07); and Rev. Albert F. Rivers, the present pastor. In 1911 the church and rectory were connected by a building, 32 by 36 feet, which is used as a library and hall. The library has 600 volumes. The mission of Nunda, in the Diocese of Rochester, is attended by Father Rivers.

SACRED HEART, Portville, N.Y. — The Franciscans from Allegany were the pioneer priests to attend the first Catholics, German and Irish families, at Portville. Rev. Father Hamel of St. Mary's, Olean, built a church at Portville which was attended from St. John's, N. Olean, and then was attached to Bolivar. On July 14, 1909, Portville was made a parish, with Rev. Michael E. Colligan as pastor. Father Colligan resided at the home of Dr. M. J. McCaney and for over a year at the summer home of Mrs. M. Packards which was fitted up as a temporary rectory. Within three years a rectory was built, at a cost (including the lot) of $4,000, and paid for, and the debt on the church canceled. The non-Catholics gave generous subscriptions. From November, 1911, until October, 1912, Father Colligan said Mass for the congregation at Weston Mills; services, however, were discontinued after the office building where Mass used to be said was burned, and they will not be resumed until a church is built at this mission. He also opened a Sunday-school at Ceres in 1912, and in January, 1913, said Mass there, a pious woman having offered to supply a hall for that purpose. Father Colligan visits this mission twice a month. On two occasions, when he took charge of parishes in the absence of the pastors, his brother, Rev. James Colligan, ministered at Portville, and to the efforts of this young priest is due the fund which was raised for a church at Weston Mills.

From July, 1909, to the end of 1913 the Sacred Heart parish recorded 9 marriages, 36 baptisms, and 10 deaths. The congregation is mostly Irish American with a few Italians and Germans.

ST. PATRICK, Randolph, N.Y. — Catholics working on the Erie Road settled at Randolph in 1850, and were attended by the Franciscans, who said Mass in private houses. Bishop Timon visited Randolph on September 14, 1853, and a church was built in the following year by Rev. P. McKeever. The mission was attended by the Franciscans until it became a part of the Jamestown mission in 1855. Father Coyle of Jamestown built St. Patrick's in 1876. Rev. James Roche was appointed first resident pastor in 1879, and he built a rectory costing $2500. He was followed by Revs. T. Ledwith (1883–88), who died and is buried here; W. Morrison (1888–89); F. Burns (1889–90); L. Murphy (1890–91); M. Cunningham (1891–97); T. Quested (1897–1901); and C. Fisher Gill, the present incumbent. Father Gill also attends the missions of St. Mary, Onoville, and that at Steamburg. The parish numbers 400 souls, all Irish or of Irish descent, and owns a cemetery. The sodalities established are: Rosary, B.V.M. and Sacred Heart.

HOLY CROSS (Polish), Salamanca, N.Y. — This parish was organized for the Polish Catholics of Salamanca about 1893. The cornerstone of the church was laid on September 3, and the church was dedicated on December 3, 1893. There were about 90 families in the parish at that time. The first pastor, Rev. Peter Basinski, remained until January, 1896. He was succeeded by Revs. Father Krzesniak (1896–98); Adam Marcinkiewicz (1898–1900), who built the school, which was taught by the organist; J. Stabenan, D.D. (until July 3, 1903); Ladislas J. Bartkowski; L. Podlewski; and M. C. Tymek.

The first mission in the parish was given for nine days, beginning on October 28, 1904, and the second in January, 1908, by the Jesuit Fathers from Krakow, Poland. The Catholic population of the parish is about 1000. The school, conducted by 4 Felician Sisters, has 140 pupils. The church societies are: Holy Rosary, Children of Mary, Holy Cross and St. Albertus.

ST. PATRICK, Salamanca, N.Y. — The first Catholic church was built in this parish at what is now called West Salamanca in 1862 by Father Burns, pastor of Jamestown, N.Y., of which Salamanca was an out-mission. The increase of population soon required a resident pastor, and the Bishop appointed Father Cahill. Father Cahill remained about two years. The succession of pastors is: Revs. McMillan; Bloomer; Baxter; and Father Byron. During the latter's pastorate railroad works and other business interests were moved to a point called Hemlock, now Salamanca proper. Here Father Byron erected a temporary wooden

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structure which served for a few years until the completion in 1882 of the present church of brick and stone. Father Byron's pastorate covered a period of eighteen years. He had as assistants Fathers Bustin, Wilson and Dunn. Owing to ill-health, he returned to Buffalo where he died in 1889, and Father Dunn took charge. He was succeeded by Fathers Haire, Connery and Berkery. Father Berkery in 1892 introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph, built the present parochial school building and bought a new rectory, and turned over the old one to the Sisters for a convent. He was succeeded in March, 1902, by Father Barrett, who in 1903 replaced the old convent, a wooden building which was partially burned, by a new brick and stone convent. The half-burned building was moved back, rebuilt and is now a parish tenement house. The present pastor, Rev. John J. Dealy, is assisted by Rev. Lawrence J. O'Farrelly.

The parochial school is in a flourishing condition, having approximately 300 children in attendance. It is taught by 6 Sisters of St. Joseph, has a first year high school department with a course in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping, and is a free school. St. Patrick's parish has the following church societies: Blessed Sacrament, Children of Mary; Altar Society and League of the Sacred Heart; as well as branches of the C.M.B.A., C.B.L., L.C.B.A., K. of C., and a Cardinal Newman Reading Circle. Its population is 1600 souls, and the market value of its property, including church, rectory, convent, school, tenement house and cemetery, is estimated at $125,000.

St. Cecilia, Sheldon, N.Y. — Bishop Timon watched over this little German settlement from its foundation, and officiated there more than once. Settlers from Alsace and Luxemburg established their homes in Sheldon as early as 1833, and the first recorded Mass there was said by Rev. Nicholas Mertz, of Buffalo, in 1837. The mission included Strykersville, North Java and Varysburg. Father Neumann also came a few times in 1837, and it was due to this encouragement that a little log church was built in 1838. Bishop Timon first visited the people in 1847 and confirmed 60 in the church, which was not then completed. He also encouraged the people to establish a school.

St. Cecilia's is one of the oldest German Catholic churches of the diocese and the congregation, which is made up largely of farmers, still numbers some of the first Catholics of Sheldon. The congregation outgrew its edifice in 1848, and ten acres of land were bought for a new church. The building was dedicated by Bishop Timon. Rev. L. Schneider, the first pastor of the new church, was followed, successively, by Revs. B. Gruber, C. Kumin, S. Eicher, C. Wagner, E. Benziger, M. Winands, A. Adolph, F. Fromhoelger, W. Riszevoski, T. Voss. Father Voss built a new church, a stone building, in the Romanesque style, seating 570. The parishioners donated all the building material, and with their own hands built and finished in 1889 the church from foundation to cross. The sanctuary is especially beautiful. The church was solemnly consecrated by Bishop Colton on September 22, 1910. After the death of Father Voss came Fathers F. Kofler, J. Pfluger, Cornelius C. Fischer, and Ferdinand A. Bank. The school, in charge of 4 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis, has an attendance of 78 pupils. It was built in 1903 during the pastorate of Father Pfluger. The parish numbers about 700 souls, all German. The following societies are established: Holy Name; Altar; Young Ladies'; Childrens'; League of the Sacred Heart. There are two cemeteries belonging to the parish.

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Silver Creek, N.Y. — Our Lady of Mt. Carmel parish, Silver Creek, N.Y., dates its existence from 1882. Owing, however, to the small number of Catholics in this village, a resident pastor was not appointed for many years. Prior to 1882, before a church was erected, the few Catholic families had the rare and much appreciated privilege of having Mass celebrated in their houses occasionally. Often they would walk, even in winter, ten or twelve miles to Dunkirk to hear Mass, the early settlement being cared for by the Passionist Fathers. Then there was but one railway (now four) through from Buffalo to the West; this was the Lake Shore R. R. with a single track. Most of the residents had employment on the railroad, and on Sunday mornings, while some would walk, others would ride on a hand-car to Dunkirk to attend Mass, with Steve Connors in charge of the railroad vehicle.

Mrs. James Farrell, who, with her husband, came to Silver Creek from Dunkirk in 1863, and who often gave lodging and a kindly hospitality to the missionaries who were wont to stay at her house, is still resident in the same home, 16 Rumsey Street, and with a clear memory relates the story of the beginning of the church here in pioneer days. First among the Fathers of happy memory, who came from Dunkirk, was Father Calligan, a secular priest, who later went to Corning. Then came Father Lebinus, and the priests of the Passionist Community now established at St. Mary's Church, Father Andrew and Father John. "They celebrated Mass," Mrs. Farrell relates, "in all the shanties along the railroad." At first coming once a month or so, and later every three weeks, they would sometimes make their Saturday night stay also at the home of Mr. Zahm, a devout parishioner, who, with his family, lived at No. 64 West Dunkirk Street. These priests by their zeal and untiring labors endeared themselves to the hearts of the Catholic people in the little mission at Silver Creek, N.Y. A few Catholic families lived in the village and others along the railroad. Among those in whom the faith was kept alive in these parts can be mentioned William Minehan, Patrick Connors, his brothers Michael and Steve, Conrad Schneider,

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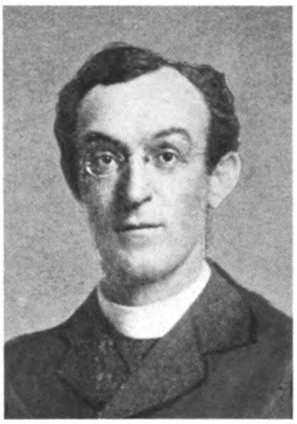
REV. CHARLES SCHAUS
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. WM. J. SCHRECK
ST. GERARD, BUFFALO, N.Y.



REV. GEORGE J. WEBER
SEVEN DOLORS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

REV. F. X. SCHERER
OUR LADY, HELP OF THE CHRISTIANS, CHEEKTOWAGA, N.Y.

James Farrell, Larry Cray, Timothy Martin, Thomas Geiry, Patrick McEwen, John Moran, John Kahabka, Martin Ryan, Thomas McGovern, Michael Radigan, Richard Goggan and their families. The Kolligs, and the Bennett family from the mother's side, are also of the early stock and perpetuators of the Catholic Faith.

The little mission was later joined to the Angola parish and was attended in turn by Fathers Ledworth, Barlow, Carahar, O'Byrne and Grant. At this time Mass was celebrated in the Bank Hall, later known as Stewart's Hall. The hall was given free of charge for the service by C. C. Swift, the proprietor. Father Burns succeeding to the pastorate of Angola bought land from Miss Caroline Young at Silver Creek, two lots, now the southeast corner of Monroe Street and Porter Avenue, and upon this site he erected a small frame church in 1882. The church was named Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. Later from Angola came Father Lafin, and next Father McCarthy, who for sixteen years administered to the spiritual needs of the Catholic people in the little Silver Creek mission. Often in stormy weather, when it was otherwise impossible to get through, he would ride on a hand-car on the Lake Shore tracks from Angola to Silver Creek accompanied by Tim Moran, a track man, both operating the car together, often on a hurried sick-call in the night, and on Sunday mornings in a hurried dash to Silver Creek to say Mass, facing the cold winter's blizzard off Lake Erie.

Father Burke, who subsequently had been appointed pastor of the Angola church, attended the mission at Silver Creek until 1906, when it formed a mission of the Italian parish at Farnham with Rev. Dr. Hennessy as pastor. In 1908, however, Rev. Joseph F. Jacobs was sent to Silver Creek as the first resident pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church; simultaneously he received charge of the Forestville mission, which had always been in the care of the Passionists; this mission, however, was later given over to the parish of Dayton. The parish was incorporated as Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Church Society of Silver Creek, N.Y., on March 2, 1909, with Messrs. Frank Minehan and Peter Keifer as lay trustees. In 1910 a parochial residence was erected and the small frame church enlarged. Rev. Edmund J. O'Connor was appointed to this pastorate by Bishop Colton, on May 5, 1912, after his first five years' service in the sacred ministry as assistant to Rev. James F. McGloin at the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament at Buffalo, N.Y. The lay trustees of the church are Messrs. Peter Kiefer and John E. O'Connell.

The pretty village of Silver Creek, situated on Lake Erie, surrounded by the Grape Belt of Chautauqua County, has grown to a population of 3000; the couple of tanneries of years ago, a flour mill, and a small machine shop being supplemented by larger industries. In late years a considerable influx of Sicilians increased the Catholic population, which numbers about 800 Sicilians and 200 English-speaking Catholics, who are children and grandchildren of the first Catholic settlers. Although the Sicilian people have a separate service, at which they are addressed in the Italian language, a congenial fraternal spirit which exists between the native and foreign elements, and the attendance of all at the same church, are conditions favorable to an earlier and closer amalgamation of all the Catholic people of this community, to be brought about even more readily and effectively by a proposed parochial school.

Contemplating, however, a more central location, and a better site for church and parochial school, the beautiful Swift homestead on West Dunkirk Street was recently purchased for the sum of $10,000. The property belonged to Miss Francella Swift, granddaughter of C. C. Swift, who, though not a Catholic, in earlier days gave his hall in the village regularly and without charge as a place for the first Catholic residents to hear Mass. The grand old brick mansion built by him seventy years ago, in which the Swifts have lived to the present time, and which now will be, most probably, used as a parochial school or residence,

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also fittingly links together the old and the new in the history of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church of Silver Creek, N.Y.

The parish statistics for 1913 show: 6 marriages; 56 baptisms; 11 deaths; and 42 First Communions.

St. Mary, Silver Springs, N.Y. — Silver Springs was a mission attached for many years to Perry, whose pastor attended it. In October, 1901, it was made an independent parish with Rev. Edmond Gibbons as first pastor. Father Gibbons was succeeded in 1903 by Rev. John Grant, and on Father Grant's death (July 17, 1904), Rev. Joseph P. Garen, the present incumbent, took charge. Father Garen was born at Buffalo in 1862, educated at Canisius College, Buffalo, and Propaganda, Rome, and ordained in 1887.

The church, a frame building with a seating capacity of 500, was built in 1880 by Father Peter Berkery of Perry. In 1912 improvements were made to the church, including the installation of electric light, and a hot water heating system was installed in the rectory. These improvements were paid for, but there still remains a parish debt of $3850.

The congregation numbers about 60 families, shows a gradual increase and is composed of loyal, generous people. One of its members joined the priesthood and one became a nun. When confirmation was recently administered, there were 49 candidates, and the parish records for 1913 show 18 baptisms and 5 marriages.

St. Patrick, Somerset, N.Y. — The first priest to attend the Catholics of this parish was Father Harmon of Medina, who came in 1851. He was entertained by David Barker, a Protestant gentleman, on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning said Mass in the house of Michael Burke. The next year Father McEvoy came, and when possible the people hired a team and went to St. John's Church, Lockport. In 1853 Father O'Connor of Medina attended them regularly. On one occasion two of the trustees refused to allow the school building to be used for Mass; the other trustee, however, Mr. Coleman, climbed in the window and opened the door for the Catholic congregation. Father O'Connor started a subscription in 1854 for a church, and Father Sheehan of Newfane completed the church in 1855. There were then 30 families, and they were attended for many years from Newfane, by Fathers Vahey, McCoole, Mulholland, Malloy and Dwyer. The first resident pastor was Rev. T. Brougham, who built an addition to the church and a parochial residence. He was succeeded in 1881 by Rev. J. O'Donoghue, who remained here until his death in 1893. Then followed Fathers O'Reilly, F. Scullin, F. Meyers, R. Kingston, T. Carraher, Andrew Porter, and Daniel Molloy, who is building a new church.

St. Aloysius, Springville, N.Y. — This parish was founded in 1856, and was attended for thirteen years by priests from Buffalo, Ellicottville and Java. A church was bought from the Congregationalists, and a resident pastor, Rev. S. Ulrich, was appointed on May 15, 1869. Father Ulrich built a parish house. He was succeeded by Revs. Joseph Niebling; Victor Ritter (1873); Kirsch (1875); F. X. Fromholzer (Sept., 1876), who built the present frame church which was completed and blessed on September 18, 1879; C. Nieman (1884); George Pax (1886); Martin Phillips (August, 1887), who built the present frame rectory; Anthony Adolph (1890); Charles Schillo (1892); Frank Meyer (1899); Joseph Schemel (March, 1902), who built a large parochial school of cement blocks; and Rev. Albert F. Fritton.

Father Fritton was born at Lockport, N.Y., on January 30, 1874. He attended the parochial school there, and then went to Canisius College, Buffalo, and afterwards to Innsbruck University, Austria. He was ordained on August 14, 1901, and was assistant at the Sacred Heart Church, Buffalo, N.Y., until he took charge of Springville on April 15, 1908.

The parochial school has 180 pupils, and is in charge of 4 Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis. The parish societies are: Altar (women), Children of Mary, and branches of the C.M.B.A. and the L.C.B.A. The population numbers about 900 and the church property is valued at $35,000.

St. Mary, Strykersville, N.Y. — To hear Mass the Catholics of Strykersville had to travel to St. Cecilia's Church, Sheldon, of which Strykersville was a mission, before 1886. At their urgent request Bishop Ryan gave permission for the erection of a church, and appointed Rev. M. Phillips to organize the parish. Father Phillips arrived at Strykersville on November 4, 1885, and celebrated the first Mass there in the newly-erected town hall on November 8, 1885. In the fall of 1886 the parish was incorporated. Meanwhile the church was in progress of building, and material and labor were generously offered by Catholics of the neighborhood. The cornerstone of St. Mary's was laid on May 23, 1886, and dedication took place on September 4 of the same year. Father Phillips was succeeded by Revs. F. Trantlein (August 6, 1887); Jasper (September 1, 1888); A. Bergman (August 21, 1889); J. C. Bubenheim (March 21, 1890); A. Adolph (April 6, 1890); A. L. Huber (October 6, 1890), during whose pastorate half an acre of land adjoining the rectory was purchased for a cemetery, and was dedicated on September 20, 1901, and during which two new side altars and two statues were added to the church; H. Stemler (December 21, 1891); G. Gysen (1893); Father Adolph again in 1894; L. Bastian (January, 1900); J. Franz (September, 1901); A. F. Veit (September 10, 1908), who started a parochial school; and Francis D. Dehlinger, who took charge on May 15, 1912.

The house and all the property of N. Jack was willed to the parish, and the house was remodeled and opened as a school on November 2, 1908, with

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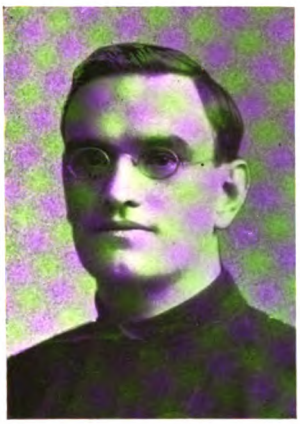
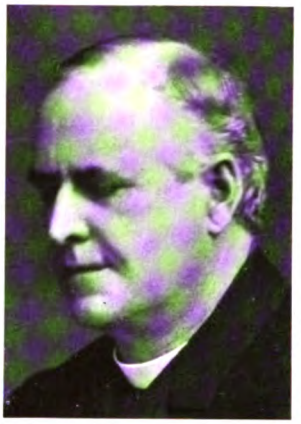


VERY REV. CLEMENT LEE, C.P.
ST. MARY'S MONASTERY
DUNKIRK, N.Y.

REV. P. GEMÜNGT
FOURTEEN HOLY HELPERS
GARDENVILLE, N.Y.



VERY REV. RICHARD COYLE, LL.D.
V.F., SS. PETER AND PAUL
JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

REV. RICHARD BURKE
ST. MARY, HOLLEY, N.Y.

an attendance of 49 pupils in charge of the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis. In January, 1909, it was decided to build a new parochial schoolhouse, 34 feet wide and 78 feet long, and through the kindness and generosity of the parishioners the work was brought to an end by the fall of the same year. The roll in 1913 shows an attendance of 70 pupils in charge of 4 Sisters.

THE ASSUMPTION, Swormville, N.Y. — In 1839 the few scattered families in the northern towns of Erie County were visited by Rev. J. P. Neumann of Williamsville. He assembled them in the residences of Mr. Blim and Mr. Herberger of Transit, now Swormville, occasionally, and said Mass for them there. On his advice the settlers put up a substantial log structure intended for the service of God, but on Father Neumann's retirement in 1840 the log cabin was sold, and the little congregation dispersed. No effort was made to build a church until 1848. There were then about 80 families in the district, and they had no settled pastor until 1853 when Rev. John Menauer came. In 1858 he was succeeded by Father Heimburger.

Rev. Michael Schinabeck was appointed to the pastorate in 1861, and began a fine brick church. It is of Romanesque design, with a seating capacity of 500. Father Schinabeck died in November, 1864, and in 1872 his body was removed and buried beneath the church he had built. Fathers Payer, Wincerski, Hechinger and Boehman followed in succession from 1864 to 1871. Then Rev. Edward Benzinger took charge. During his pastorate he built a new rectory and freed the church from debt. His successor was Rev. John Soemer, who remained until 1900. Rev. P. J. Gemuengt who came after Father Soemer built a new frame rectory in 1902 at a cost of $6000, and turned the old rectory into a convent for the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis who took charge of the school in 1902. He was succeeded in 1912 by Rev. A. F. Veit. Father Veit served as assistant at St. Vincent's and St. M. Magdalene's Churches, Buffalo, as pastor of Strykersville and Swormville (1912).

The school, the third since the foundation of the parish, is a brick building containing four class rooms and a hall, and was erected at a cost of $20,000. The attendance in 1913 is 150 in charge of 4 Sisters.

The congregation numbers 800 souls, and has given one priest and twelve nuns to the Church. The parish societies are: St. Joseph's Verein (85 members); St. Anna's Verein (108); Young Women's (30) and Young Men's (22). The records for 1913 show 31 baptisms; 128 confirmations; 12 marriages and 8000 communions.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISIUM, Tonawanda, N.Y. — Tradition says that an influential citizen of Tonawanda erected a church at his own expense in the early thirties and upon hearing a priest (probably Bishop Neumann) preach, stated that it was the most eloquent sermon he had ever heard. Bishop Timon visited Tonawanda in August, 1849, and the committee which he appointed to secure ground for a church not responding very promptly, the Bishop himself received a gift of six lots from the Holland Sand Co. through their agent Colonel Payne. Upon these Rev. Serge de Schoulepnikoff erected a little church and dedicated it to the Sacred Heart in 1852. Father Serge de Schoulepnikoff remained until 1853 when the little mission was attended by Rev. F. N. Sester, of the cathedral in Buffalo. Father Serge came back in August, 1853, and remained until December when he was succeeded by Rev. F. S. Uhrich. Father Uhrich was followed in December, 1865, by Rev C. Wagner, and Father Wagner was pastor until 1866. During the next few months the parish was attended by the following priests: Revs. J. M. Sorg, J. P. Fitzpatrick, C. Gunkel and H. Boehmann. Rev. F. X. Kofler was pastor for three years thereafter, and was followed successively by Rev. L. Van de Poel and T. Voss. Father Voss remained four years when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Aloysius A. Bachmann, on August 9, 1874. Father Bachmann is beloved by the summer visitors as well as by the permanent residents.

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The Church of St. Francis was built by Father Uhrich in 1862, and in 1871 the Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis were placed in charge of the school. A new school building was erected in 1883 by Father Bachmann, who also built the parochial residence. The school roll for 1913 shows an attendance of 176 pupils in charge of 4 Sisters.

ST. JOSEPH, Varysburg, N.Y. — Varysburg formed part of the parishes of Sheldon, North Java, Attica and Warsaw until September 3, 1910, when it became a mission of Attica. Rev. E. F. Gibbons of Attica was authorized by the Bishop to secure a site and erect a church, and meanwhile a house was rented on Buffalo Street and fitted as a temporary chapel. Property 89 feet front and 330 feet deep was purchased, and Max Beierl drew plans for a building in the modified English style, especially appropriate for a little village church. The work was begun on November 22, 1910, the first sod being turned by Andrew Bauer, and on February 11, 1912, the first Mass was said in the new building. The old furniture which had done service in the temporary chapel was used for a time; St. Vincent's parish, Attica, donated the furnace, and the statuary, stained-glass windows, sanctuary railing, "Stations" and fonts were donated by the parishioners and their friends. The pews were the only furnishings paid for out of the general fund. On August 28, 1911, the church was incorporated, Andrew Bauer and John T. Barnes being appointed trustees. The solemn dedication was performed on September 22, 1912, by Bishop Colton, who also confirmed a class of twelve. The church continued a mission of Attica until May, 1913, when it was erected into a parish with Rev. C. A. Maxwell, D.D., as pastor. Father Maxwell had already served the church as assistant from Attica. Dr. Maxwell has purchased a lot on which he plans to build a rectory.

ST. MICHAEL, Warsaw, N.Y. — There was a Catholic settlement here about 1850, and a church at Portage was attended occasionally by a priest from Java, so that the Catholics of Warsaw had the opportunity of hearing Mass at Portage. In March, 1859, land for a church at Warsaw was bought, and a brick building was erected in 1862 at a cost of $400. It was attended by Father McConnell from Portage, Father Purcell, Fathers Gregg, Lampton and Cook. In 1869 Rev. John Fitzpatrick was appointed the first resident pastor. He enlarged the church and built a pastoral residence. After four years he was succeeded by Rev. M. O'Dwyer, who remained for six years and was succeeded by Rev. M. Lee. On July 18, 1887, Rev. James J. Leddy came to the parish. He built a new frame church and pastoral residence in 1889, on property secured by Father Cook many years before. Father Noonan was pastor for one year (1897–98). Rev. James H. Leddy was then pastor from October, 1898, until his death on May 13, 1901. Rev. Thomas Murray took charge on May 26, 1901; he made many improvements and placed the parish in good financial condition. After his death in December, 1902, the present pastor, Rev. John J. Rogers, was appointed. Father Rogers took charge on January 15, 1903, and made many improvements, including the installation of a new organ in the church. In 1909 a new cemetery of ten acres was purchased on South Main Street at a cost of $2500.

The Catholic population of the parish is about 600, and the church property is worth over $30,000.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Wellsville, N.Y. — The first priest known to have visited Wellsville was Rev. Daniel Moore of Hornellsville who came in 1851 and said Mass in the schoolhouse. The congregation at this time resided outside of the town proper and was scattered over such a wide territory that Father Moore was obliged to apply to the Bishop for an assistant. He started a little church at Wellsville in 1852, which was attended at various times by priests from Scio and Cuba, and by the Franciscans from Allegany, including Rev. T. Keenan, Fathers Welch, McClure, Storey, Creedon and McConnell. Rev. Philip Kinsella was the first resident pastor at Wellsville, and his successor, Rev. Michael Creedon, enlarged the church and bought land for a cemetery. The church was again enlarged in 1875, and in 1876 a school was started and placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Father Kinsella was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. H. M. Leddy whose first work was the building of a large and modern parochial residence. He next turned his attention to the convent and erected a handsome building for the residence of the sisters.

Although the church was twice enlarged in its 25 years of service, it finally proved inadequate for the needs of the growing congregation, and in 1895 it was replaced by a handsome stone structure at a cost of $50,000. Shortly afterwards Father Leddy was made dean of the district and later promoted to the pastorate of St. Stephen's, Buffalo, and Rev. Louis A. Smith was appointed to Wellsville. He died in 1899 and was succeeded by Rev. Richard O'Brien, the present pastor, who labored infatigably, freed the church from debt, and had it consecrated on October 19, 1909. This handsome edifice was replaced in 1913 by a new one, the dedication ceremony of which was performed on September 7, 1913, by Bishop Colton.

The school roll for 1913 shows 190 pupils in charge of 5 Sisters.

ST. JAMES, Westfield, N.Y. — Father Colgan visited this neighborhood a few times from Dunkirk and said Mass for the Catholic families in the town. In 1860 a congregation was organized by Bishop Timon, and a little church was built. It was attended by the Passionist Fathers from Dunkirk until the mission was formed into a parish with French Creek and Brocton as missions. Half a century ago there was a Catholic settlement at French Creek, and a church was built under the patronage of St. Mathias in 1873. St. Patrick's at

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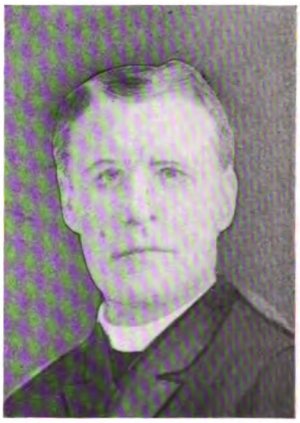
REV. E. G. WIDMAN
ST PATRICK, LIMESTONE, N.Y.

VERY REV. M. A. DRENNAN, C.M.
PRESIDENT OF NIAGARA UNIVERSITY
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

REV. LAWRENCE BASTIAN
GOOD SHEPHERD
PENDLETON, N.Y.



REV. A. F. VEIT
ASSUMPTION, SWORMVILLE, N.Y.

Brocton is attended from Westfield. The present pastor, Rev. M. W. Moynihan, D.D., D.C.L., succeeded Rev. Martin Corbett.

St. John Baptist, West Valley, N.Y. — About 1849 German Catholics settled at West Valley. There are no records to show exactly how early Mass was said at West Valley, but it is thought that it was said regularly since 1881, and that the church was at one time situated at Ashford Hollow. It is known that Father Arent said Mass in this neighborhood. In 1883 the territory, ten miles in extent, was erected into a mission and attached to Springville, from which parish it was attended until 1905. Father Fromholser of Springville built the church, a frame structure with a capacity of 300, in 1883. When the mission was erected into a parish, Rev. M. J. Weber was appointed resident pastor, and he built a rectory costing $3500 with money left by Mr. Henry Schulz. Father Weber also built a school at a cost of $3600, and entrusted it to the Sisters of St. Francis. His successors are: Revs. Robert H. Moekel (1907–12) and John Buser (1912), the present incumbent.

The Catholic population comprises 42 families — 3 Irish, 1 Polish and the remainder Germans; about 12 conversions have been made. The church property, which also includes a cemetery, is valued at about $15,000. In the early days Catholic burials were made at Ashford Hollow. Parochial records for 1913 show 6 baptisms, 3 marriages, 30 pupils in the parochial school in charge of 3 sisters, and 70 members in the Altar Society.

SS. Peter and Paul, Williamsville, N.Y. — The parish of SS. Peter and Paul was organized by 40 German families who began to build a church in the hope that a priest might some day come to say Mass for them. The building was not completed when Rev. John N. Neumann came as resident pastor in July, 1836. Father Neumann dwelt at North Bush for a time, attending Williamsville as a mission, but returned in 1838, staying till 1840 when he left to become a Redemptorist. The parish covered an immense territory and Father Neumann, beginning his missionary labors there, suffered intense hardships. On one occasion, overcome by his incessant journeying and weighted down by the vestments and sacred vessels which he was obliged to carry, he fell exhausted beneath a tree, and was found by a party of Indians who carried him to a neighboring farm house where he was nursed to health. He was succeeded at Williamsville by Revs. Alexander Pax (1840–41); Theodore Noethen (1841–45); Leonard Schneider (1845–48); Fathers Luthe, C.SS.R. (1848); Fritsch, S.J.; Fruzzini, S.J.; Ebner, S.J.; and Kettner, S.J., for three years; Revs. Rudolph Follenius to 1853; Thos. Frouenhofer (1853–54); McPitt Neumann (1854–56); S. B. Gruber (1856–62); A. Hechinger (1862–64); J. Zoegel (1864–66); C. Wingierski (1866–67); M. Winands (1867–68); G. Pax (1868–1886); C. Wagner to 1892; and M. Phillips (1892–1900).

In February, 1900, Monsignor A. Adolph was appointed to the parish. He was ordained subdeacon by Cardinal Melchers at Cologne, deacon by Bishop Ryan on July 4, 1873, and priest on July 5, 1873. In 1903 he was made a monsignor in Rome by Leo XIII; he enjoys the acquaintance of Pius X, and received on numerous occasions personal favors for himself and his parishioners. Monsignor Adolph cleared the parish debt of $6800, built a new sanctuary at a cost of $3000 and frescoed the church in 1908 at a cost of $1600. The church was consecrated in 1912. In 1902 a farm close to the village was donated by Mr. Blocher, and on this beautiful spot, through which a fine stream of water flows, the Sisters of St. Francis erected a home for aged people. At the suggestion of Bishop Quigley (later Archbishop of Chicago), Monsignor Adolph erected at his own expense a little stone chapel, endowed with special privileges, in honor of the Holy Family and to bring God's blessing on the home. The first Mass in this chapel was said by Archbishop Quigley. Monsignor Adolph is assisted by Rev. George Spetz, D.D., D.C.L.

The parochial school is in charge of 3 Sisters

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of the III Order of St. Francis, and has an attendance of 170 pupils.

St. Bernard, Youngstown, N.Y. — Youngstown was settled by Catholics about 1851, the first baptismal record being made in that year, and was attended from Lewistown as a mission. On October 20, 1910, it was erected into an independent parish with Rev. Joseph McDonough as resident pastor. The church, a small wooden structure, seats about 180, and carries a debt of $600.

The population numbers about 100 parishioners, mostly farmers, and about 100 soldiers from Fort Niagara. Among the benefactors of the church is Patrick McBride. Three parishioners, Anna McManus, Elizabeth Buckley and Mary Brady, became nuns. The orphans from St. Vincent's School, Buffalo, have their summer villa within the parish limits.

The only society established is that of the Sacred Heart. The parish records show: during 1913, 8 candidates for confirmation, and from January, 1913, to September, 1913, 4 baptisms and 2 marriages. Father McDonough is making every effort to build up the parish.

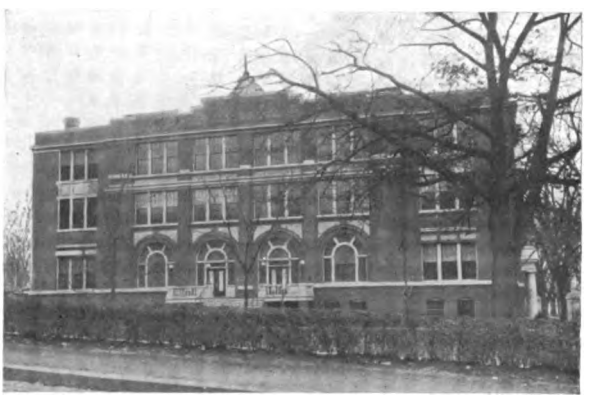
Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge (Good Shepherd)

Introduced into America, 1855

This order dates its beginning nearly three centuries back, and was founded by a zealous missionary priest, the Blessed John Eudes, also founder of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary or Eudist Fathers. Its object and work are identical with all the houses of the Good Shepherd. Its chief aim is the reclamation of girls and women from the downward course of recklessness and sin.

In 1855 began this admirable work in Buffalo, when Right Rev. John Timon, D.D., first Bishop of Buffalo, introduced this community into his diocese, going himself to France to bring the first four Sisters from their Convent in Rennes, to begin the work of foundation. The seed was thus brought from a foreign country and planted in American soil. Mother M. of St. Jerome Tourneau was the Superior, and under her prudent and zealous direction the first four houses were established. In time institutions were founded in many cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico — Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, B.C., and Edmonton, Canada; two houses in Pittsburgh, Pa., one in Green Bay, Wis., San Antonio, Texas, Dallas, Texas, Wheeling, W.Va., Hot Springs, Ark., Superior, Wis., and two in Mexico.

The convent in Buffalo, stately and imposing as it looks today, was cradled in extreme poverty, and struggled for many years through trials and difficulties of every kind. But the Sisters rose to every occasion, and prospered as only those do, who are resolved to do and dare for God alone. The present gray pile of buildings, which cover nearly a block, attest the spirit of progress that actuated that heroic band and their successors. During all those years thousands have been housed and lovingly and carefully treated in this asylum. The home is strictly non-sectarian; Jew and Gentile find here a refuge and, on leaving their kind mothers (as the inmates commonly call the religious), carry away with them much useful knowledge, as well as tender recollections of their stay. No rule exists as to the length of time a girl must or ought to stay in the asylum or reformatory. Many who have quitted the scenes of their former lives, or who have been compelled by circumstances beyond their control to reside here for a stated



MONASTERY OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, BUFFALO, N.Y.
SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY OF REFUGE (GOOD SHEPHERD)

time, decide to remain longer after the period of detention has passed. They often remain for the period of their natural existence, serving God by a life of penance and prayer.

The different classes are presided over by one or more of the religious. The younger girls attend school, are taught needlework and many other useful branches, as well as vocal and instrumental music. The grounds are extensive and beautifully laid out, with a view to economy as well as ornamentation, while the concrete walks and promenades contribute much towards supplying space for free exercise for the young girls, as also a fine spacious pavement for out-door games, drills, calisthenic exercises, etc. The chapel was built in 1888, and is cruciform in shape, while the sanctuary is so placed that it serves as an intermediary between the nuns' choir and the transepts or side-chapels for the inmates. The community is self-supporting. An occasional bequest comes to lighten the efforts of those hard-working sisters, who in the main depend, after God, on their own industry — mainly the proceeds of their laundry, as well as those of needlework industries. Their laundry was built early in the nineties, is thoroughly equipped, and is patronized by the best families of the city. In April, 1914, the community contained 47 professed Sisters; 62 consecrated; 99 penitents; 2 novices; 19 preservates; and 1 postulant.

The absolute need of keeping the little children from coming in contact with the reformatory

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girls, necessitated the opening of another house in Buffalo in 1907, and led to the purchase of a cottage and land on Main Street, near the city line, on which land was built, at a cost of $50,000, the fine brick structure known as "St. Agnes' Training School for Girls." Here about 85 young girls and children are being educated and trained to be efficient housekeepers and useful members of society. They receive a common-school education, and other branches, such as vocal and instrumental music, are taught if the pupil desires it.

Right Rev. Mgr. N. H. Baker, V.G., of St. Patrick's Church, Lackawanna, has been an interested friend of these two institutes; for over twenty-five years he has been practically identified with the Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, and it owes much of its present development to his energetic manner in placing before the public, especially persons of local importance and social position, the necessity of the work and the great and lasting good done to society by this and every home of Our Lady of Charity. The Right Rev. Bishop C. H. Colton has also rendered invaluable aid by securing new friends for these two institutes, and, with such support from the diocesan authorities, it may safely be prophesied that the great usefulness of the homes and the incalculable benefit of the work of the Sisters will not in the future fail to obtain due recognition among the great works of Christian self-sacrifice in the Diocese of Buffalo.

Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge, *St. Agnes' Training School for Girls.* — This institution was founded in 1907 by the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge (Good Shepherd). It provides for the education and training of homeless girls or girls whose homes are of such a character as to deny them the advantages of such training.

With all the changing ideas of the twentieth century, it is safe to say that the great majority of people still have the same idea of what should constitute the training of a girl. Conditions may often deny this training; but concerning the training itself, in so far at least as its chief aims are concerned, there is general agreement. All girls should enjoy the advantages of primary education, and they should also learn to perform in the best possible manner the duties that will in the natural course of events fall to their lot. They should learn to cook and sew. To this mental and manual training should be added a careful training in religion, that body and soul be fitted to meet the demands for which they were created. Such is the course of instruction at Saint Agnes' Training School for Girls.

This institution furnishes instruction in the English branches, music, physical culture, sewing, embroidery, drawing and domestic science. No undue influence is exercised over the minds of non-Catholics who may be sent to the institution. Still, for the maintenance of order and discipline, all are obliged to conform to the external religious exercises of the institution. The children confined to this institution enjoy advantages which they could never have hoped to have, were it not for the self-denying lives of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The training school is a five-story brick building, and its capacity is taxed to its utmost. The sewing and class rooms are on the first floor; the chapel and Sisters' rooms are on the second floor, while the third floor contains the dormitories, lockers, bathrooms, etc. In the rear of the main building is a frame building, which was on the property when it was bought, and is connected with the main building by an enclosed passage. Here is the great kitchen where the meals are prepared for the institution and where the girls also have instruction in cooking. In a large room on the second floor is a place for instruction in laundry work. Here the girls learn, as in the kitchen, the way of doing things, as in the ordinary home. Small pieces are laundered (things that are not often sent to a laundry), but the regular laundry work of the institution is sent out.

While the regular work of the school may be outlined, the care of the good Sisters, who display all the anxiety of parents in promoting the interests of the children, can scarcely be estimated. If a girl has a taste for music, it is cultivated. There are now several girls learning to play the violin, besides those who are learning vocal music and the piano. Of the older girls who have left Saint Agnes' Training School three are continuing their studies in one of the best private schools in the city; two are taking the necessary training to become graduated nurses; another is showing the advantage of her skill in an exclusive millinery establishment. Possibly most practical of all in results is the daughter who has been able to return to her father, gather her little sisters from their scattered homes, and again make a home for her father and his children.

Such, in brief, is the work at Saint Agnes' Training School. The work requires labor, self-denial and great patience. These the Sisters of the Good Shepherd gladly and freely give, while depending on the charitable to supply the funds necessary for the maintenance of the institution, since they themselves have no time to be producers in any line of industry. The girls are too young to have their own work a source of income. When they are able to work, they leave the institution.

In March, 1914, there were 90 girls in St. Agnes' School, ranging in age from 6 to 16 years. The community consisted of 8 Choir Sisters and 3 novices. Two lady teachers are also engaged.

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